VOLUME 28.

SUBSTANTIAL

ALASKA FURS AT \$4.00.

LYNX FURS AT \$6.00.

FRENCH SEAL AT \$7.00.

All 30 per cent under regular prices.

MANDEL BROS.,

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES,

and Gentlemen in search of Holiday Presents will find the largest and most clegant variety of the follow-

ng goods, viz.: Silk Pocket Hdkis.
ad Mufflers, of the rarest French
ad English designs; Linen Cambric,
femstitched, and Embroidered
mital Hdkfs., from medium to finest

mported; Silk Neckwear, in quan-nty, variety and attractiveness nev-

er approached by any house; Dent's and other popular makes of Gloves,

med and unlined: Gold Bosom Studs, of richest patterns; Silk Umbrellas, of best manufacture. All at

67&69 Washington-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

HITIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

COMMENCING

MONDAY, DEC. 21,

Leave 8:05 a. m.

n and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Office, 92 LaSalle-st.

WINES.

WINES

THE PIONEER CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE."

PERKINS & STERN.

ORT, vintage 1864. WGELICA, vintage 1864. WSCATEL, SHERRY, RIESLING, HOCK, AND CLARET WINES.

lie, a choice stock of Pure California Grape BRAN-

Remember the place, 90 East Washington-st.

90 East Washington-st., Chicago. We call the attention of all those who desire good and URE WINES for the coming Holidays to our

W. C. QUINCY. Gen'l Manager.

Arrive 8:35 a. m.

7:05 p. m.

8:40 p. m.

prices not equaled, at

MINKS AT \$10.00.

ASTRACHAN FURS AT \$5.00.

MAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

TANT SALE FABOUT WORTH

Publishing Houses of LONDOR, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN. leries of Art,
ds of America,
of Europe (cost £105),
ient Armors.

c. 22, at 10 o'clock, Madison-st., mercing, afternoon and evening, intil all are sold. duet the sale. Sale without re-HARRISON, Auctioneers, opposite McVicker's Theatn POMEROY & CO. JCTION SALE.

Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock EVERY ARTICLE OF LIDAY GOODS.

BRELLAS, just received, and a bias Dumer Set.
LISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers. PTORY SALE DCTION,

tings and Chromos 34 & 86 RANDOLPH-ET. Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, INTINGS sold to the highest bidder. The DEC. 23, at 10 O'CLOCK, COMOS, to frames. This exhibition of Off, quitable for Holiday Gifts, can price.
OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CENTRAL HOTEL, tween Thirteenth and LUCTION,

ROOMS, mmencing 3. DEC. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK, eing days until sold out. g-Room, and Kitchen Farniture VER \$50,000, ta short time, and is all in first

y and elegantly furnished. Pisplendid ente, Etagers, etc.
best manner, Etagers, etc.
best manner, pillows,
s, extension tables, chairs, crockers, silver-plated ware, etc., etc.,
wes, ranges, etc. Olice furnitus,
parlors, Tuesday morning.
ANON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctionous. WEEKLY SALE OF ND-HAND FURNITURE at 916 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, siture, Carpets, Sedding, Blandard Merchandiso, Also a Bankand Holiday Goods.

EEROY & UO. Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TRS:

Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at master, a large assortment turn Furs for Ladies and in all about 200 lots. To

CONARD & CO., Anctioneers.

se Goods.

10 o'clock each day, at 36

ashington-Et., oll every lot without reserve to now on exhibition, and persons at private sale up to time of auc-tonard & CO., Auctioneers.

Books,

NDUMS, ETC.

, at 10 o'clock, at No. 36

Blank Books and assortment of andums. To be sold in lots to so to be closed without reserve, ONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

SECOND-HAND

rpets, Stoves, &c.,

TURDAY, AT 9:30, T WASHINGTON-ST.

HODGES & CO.

LL SELL ON

Dec. 22, at 10 s. m., E CONTENTS OF A

ESIDENCE.

tot Lake-at., consisting of Par-ltom, Marbie-top Chamber Sota Stores, Cruckers, Glassicary uplendid Revolving Desk, con-le positive and without reserve. DGES & CO., Audionogy. No. 518 West Lake-ft.

and Saturday Eveninge

S. AND FURNITURE

Tuesday and Wednesday,

AUCTION SALES. NARD & CO., 10 o'clock a. m., Dec. 22, 1874, and Gents' WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION.

THE ENTIRE ousehold Furniture Ithe Estate of ALEX G. GOWER, leceased, at his late residence, No. 10 Michigan-av. LEWIS H. DAVIS,

PROVISION DEALERS. HAS. L. ARNOLD & CO. JOBBERS OF

Administrator.

deese and Smoked Meats 98 and 100 South Water-st., Chicago. tial attention given to the orders of country dealers. car lots or less of Potatoes, Fruits, and Mixed

FINANCIAL. WYNNE & DAY laskers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

Incoire deposits subject to check at sight, and allow
and balances. We buy and sell on commission

stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., either for cash or on
We make advances to our customers, or carry
margins for long or short periods.

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE. sockholders of the lilinois California Silver Minmany are notified that a meeting will be held a manual office. No. 2 Franklin-st., Chicago, of at, dard 16, 1875, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to raise mone time work. JOHN MASON LOOMIS, Secy.

COTECTION AGAINST FIRE. te manufacturing, and have constantly on hand mater-proof cement paint, for painting buildings and vessels, at 13 South Canal-st. STONE & PARKER.

BUSINESS CARDS. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 199 State-St., cor. Adams. UNTHER'S CANDIES.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1874.

Gossip About the New Financial Schenie.

WASHINGTON.

Further Unfoldings of It--Probability of I'ts Adoption.

Irwin Abandons His Plea of Illness and Becornes Ugly.

He Is the Meanest Kind of a Man: A Fellow with a Secret.

Ex-Postmaster King Dragged Into the Scand al.

Carpet-Baggers Mourning for Their Lost Estate.

Cochrane Loses the Appointment of Supervising Architect.

Charges Preferred Against Architect Rankin---He Is Acquitted.

The Treasury Department Looking After Canadian Smugiglers.

THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

PROSPECTS OF ITS ALL OPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chi cago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The finance olan, which was yesterday a greed upon by the Senate Republicans, has the approval of the Republicans of the Senate. The more advanced hard-money men think that it does not provide for as speedy or certain resur nption of coin payment as they could wish, but they believe that t is a step in the right direction, and will support it. The most remarkable fea ture about the plan is that the Senators who have i held such conflicting views of finance have un ited upon it. This measure will certainly secure the united support of the Republicans in the Senate. A caucus of the House Republicans will now soon be called for the purpose of securing a unanimous adoption of the Senate plan. If this can be accomplished the Republican Ser ators feel that the finance question will be rem used from politics.

[To the Associate i Press.] The most remarkable fea ture about the plan

The Leading Feature s of the Bill.

The Leading Feature s of the Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec., 20.—The Finance bill agreed to yesterday by the Senate Republican caucus will be reported to the Senate tomorrow. Its leading features are substantially set follows: capital.

Second—The retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent of the amount of the new National Bank notes it sued until the green-back circulation shall be reduced to \$300,000,000;

NO FURTHER REDUCTION OF GREENBACKS is to take place. It is clar med that by this, provision there will be neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, results 20 per cent is now required as bank res erves. of fractional currency as d the substitution of silver coin, the arrangem into go into effect as soon as practicable under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to

secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to use any surplus money for supplying a liver coin, and, if this is not sufficient, to sell the requisite amount of bonds of the new series to obtain the funds for that purpose.

Fourth—Removing the cost for the coinage of gold at the several Min. is.

Fifth—Resumption of specie-payments to commence on the first clay of January, 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use any surplus species an the Treasury; but if

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use any surplus specie in the Treasury; but if that is not sufficient,

TO SEL BONDS in order to obtain gold to pay Treasury notes. But this last provision does not like the others, go into immediate effects. The Legal-Tender act remains undisturbed.

The bill having been agreed to almost unani-

mously by the caucus, there being only four members dissenting, insures the passage of the bill by the Senate, and will, it is thought by Senators, pass the House of Representatives by a respectable majority.

In this case, no doubt is ertained that IT WILL RECEIVE THE APPROVAL OF THE

PRI SIDENT,
as it is in accordance with his recent recommendation to Congres s. It is said that so much of the fractional currency is mutilated and lost (as much as 4 per cent annually) that silver can take its place with no inconvenience to the can take its place with no incommence to the public. The Government is able to purchase and coin silver at a profit, and can at an early period effect its substitution.

The Secretary of the Treasury says the estimate of the Director of the Miot.

shows A GAIN IN SPECIE
and bullion in the last: two fiscal years of about
\$38,000,000, and the stock of specie in the
country is said to be about \$166,000,000. This, in connection with the annual production of about \$70,000,000 of precious metals, affords en-couragement that the stock of coin may, within a reasonable time and with favorable legislation, be accumulated to an extent sufficient to enable the resumption of specie-payment to be undertaken and maintained.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE WITNESS IRWIN TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE FO B CONTUMACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Committee on Ways and Means will undoubtedly report the recusant witness Irwin to the House for contumacy, and the House is not in a humor to be trifled with. He can be imprisoned for the remaining term of the Congress. There is also an old statute which me kes it felony for a witness to decline to answer a committee of Congress. The statute provides that upon the certification of the facts to the Grand Jury by the Clerk of the House an indictment will be found. The pun ishment is imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Committee thinks that Irwin has placed himself in a most contemptible

position. He has vo luntarily ACKNOWLEDG ED HIS OWN INFAMY, and has been eager to cast aspersions upon an entire Congress, learing the innocent to rest under the same imputation with the guity. The following is a condensed abstract of the

before him his plans for obtaining the subsidy. Irwin at first declined to undertake the business, and recommended the Company not to make the attempt, and submitted plans which he thought would accomplish their purposes in a more hon-orable and better way. Irwin at last

consense the purposes are to access the consense of the subsidy. For this he was to be paid a certain sum for his own services and expenses, and for the money which he should spend for those whom he employed to assist him. The amount he was to receive was not at first definitely stated, but varied from time to time pending the logislation before Congress. It was finally agreed between Irwin and Stockwell that as soon as Irwin could ascertain what sum would be necessary to cover all these expenditures he should inform the Company, and they then should decide whether they would undertake the scheme. Irwin made the report, and the Company determine the company determined the company whether they would undertake the scheme. Irwin made the report, and the Company determined to proceed. Irwin from time to time received personal checks from Stockwell, accompanied with correspondence, a part of which he produced before the Committee. Irwin received at first \$250,000 in THE PERSONAL CHECKS OF PRESIDENT STOCKWELL.

Irwin immediately wrote to Stockwell that this Irwin immediately wrote to Stockwell that this was not in accordance with the agreement, and that he was to have \$500,000 as provided in this contract. Thereupon, checks of President Stockwell, amounting in the aggregate to) between \$500,000 and \$500,000, were sent to him, with the request that when it should become necessary to use the checks he should return them, in order that they might be substituted for

substituted for CHECKS OF A DIFFERENT FORM.

Irwin went from Washington to New York about the 24th of May, 1872, taking all of these checks with him. The checks were then destroyed in his presence and checks given him by Stockwell in exchange to the amount of \$750,000. Irwin observed that the numbers of the checks which he then received were written in red tak instead of being numed, but that they corresponded

amount of \$750,000. Irwin observed that the numbers of the checks which he then received were written in red mk instead of being printed, but that they corresponded with the numbers on the stubs of the check book. Irwin called the attention of the officers of the Company to the fact. Explanation was then made that the checks as originally drawn were payable to the order of Stockwell, but these checks were destroyed and loose checks substituted for them for the same sums, made payable to the order of Irwin. The reason given for this Fredling substitution of the Precular substitutions was that Stockwell was out of town and could not inderse the check if made payable to the order of the President of the Company. These checks, within two days, Irwin presented for payment at the American Exchange Bank, and had the proceeds placed to his own credit. Within two or three days subsequently, Irwin drew out time entire amount upon his own checks. These checks Irwin, as was his custom with old checks, eubsequently destroyed in California. The checks with which he drew out this sum from the American Exchange Bank were drawn upon loose blanks. He never had any stubs in his possession to correspond with them. Irwin swore positively that he took

ALL THIS MONEY
and used it in pursuance of his original agreement with Stockwell to secure the subsidy. He also exhibited his account with the American Exchange Bank. When he was asked the important question whom he employed to aid him in obtaining the subsidy, he at first requested a day to consider, and then formally declined to answer. He stated, however, that no one of these persons was a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer but last congress or is a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer of the last Congress, or is a member or officer but last congress or is a member or officer of th

was that the Committee had exhausted every power and had no further jurisdiction over the subject matter. In this view he was sustained by his lawyer. Irwin also stated, as a further reason, that it would be inconsistent with his views of honorable dealing to give the names of the persons with whom he had negotiated. Ho explained at considerable length the reason why he did not amount pages to his proper the layestigating Committee layer. appear before the Investigating Committee la appear before the investigating Committee last year. He says he was not in contempt, because no service was had on him, although he was daily during the session at his regular business office in San Francisco. He presented a copy of the minutes of the Pacific Mail Company, by which he altered

which he claimed
THE COMPANY RATIFIED THE CONTRACT
between him and Stockwell. He said that if the
\$650,000 was charged to Horriet and Noyes in
the books of the Company it was a blind intended to conceal the transaction.

LIGHT BY WAY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.
Speniu Disapitch to The Chicago Tribine.

St. Patt, Minn., Dec. 20.—The Evening Dispatch, which has been running a Pacific Mail inquiry of its own, having for an incentive its hostility to William S. King, member of Congress
elect, and former Postmaster or the House, will
to-morrow publish a story, claimed to have come
through reliable channels, from the principal
officer of the bank first named below, running as
follows: In the spring of 1872, Irwin, who had
previously kept funds there, never exceeding
\$1,000, deposited at the Metropolitan Bank, New
York, a check for \$500,000. The President reproved the officer accepting the deposit, fearing York, a check for \$509,000. The President re-proved the officer accepting the deposit, fearing it would be checked against before the original check could be collected. Several days, how-ever, clapsed, when a stranger PRESENTED IRWIN'S CHECK for the full sum, drawn, payable to Irwin's order,

for the full sum, drawn payable to Irwin's order, but assigned by his signature on the back. The stranger was requested to give his name, but declined, saying that the check as presented was equivalent to being in favor of the bearer. Payment was refused unless he gave his name. He appealed to the bank President, who confirmed the decision of his subordinate. The stranger then said he would give the bank one day more, and left, FOLLOWED BY A MESSENGER

of the bank, who traced him to the office of the Paclific Mail Company. The next day the stranger returned, still refused to give his name, but was finally paid by check. He saying he should denote the bank again followed by the bank and deposit it, he was again followed by the bank messenger, who saw him deposit the Metropoli-tan check at the Park Bank, and, asking the officer of the Park Bank who the gentleman was, was teld that he was William S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE. SUPT. RANKIN EXONERATED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20 .- For a consider-

ble period the Supervising Architect of the Treasury has been engaged in an investigation into certain charges of alleged fraudulent acts which have been preferred against Architect Rankin, Superintendent of the construction of the Chicago Custom-House. The principal part of the charges were made to the Department by anonymous letters. The substance of the charges was that Rankin had entered into a corrupt combination with John Mueller, the proprietor of the Buena Vista stone-quarries of Cincinnati, and with other persons. The specific allegation was that Rankin was building houses out of the stone furnished by Mueller, the Gov-ernment contractor. The Treasury, through the office of the Supervising Architect, has sent the once of the Supervising Architect, has senseveral special agents to Chicago to investigate these charges. Two of the agents were Messra. Thompson and Church. They have presented their views to the Supervising Architect, and the latter has submitted them to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is stated, approved of the report. The statement which is made is this: The investigation shows that Raykin has not been investigation shows that Rankin has not been guilty of fraudulent acts, but has been very imguilty of fraudment acts, but has been very im-prudent and careless in his dealings with con-tractors, and has mixed to too great an extent in local polities. The explanation as to the stone used in the houses is that, by the terms of the contract for the Custom-The following is a condensed abstract of the testimony of Irwin, taken in secret session by the sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Weans. This testimony will be read in the whole Committee to -morrow, and will be made public on Tuesday: Irwin testified at considerable length as to his own connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He explained the unsuccessful attempt for the contract for the Custom-House, the stone must be ent according to what is technically termed "quarry-bed." In cutting the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which, under the contract or the Custom-House, the stone must be cut according to what is technically termed "quarry-bed." In cutting the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which, under the contract for the Custom-House, the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which under the contract for the Custom-House, the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which under the contract, cannot be used for the Government buildings. The stone which is left after the "quarry-bed" has been used is what the contract, the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which, under the contract, cannot be used for the Government buildings. The stone which is left after the "quarry-bed" has been used is what the contractors have used for buildings and the contract for the Custom-House, the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which, under the contract for the Custom-House, the contractors have used for the Government buildings. The stone is the stone in this manner a large amount of stone is wasted, which under the contractors have used for the Custom-House, the contractors have used for the custom-Hou pany. He explained the unsuccessful attempt that had been mades at previous sessions of Congress to secure the passage of a subsidy bill. He was telegraphed for at San Francisco by Stockwell to come to New York. The telegram contains no information as to the purpose of his visit. He came to New York. Stockwell laid

These veins, it is reported, do not always appear until six months after the stone is cut. Some of the stones in the inner corridors of the Custom-House building are reported to have as many as sixty patches, where the petroleum and iron blotches have been dug out and patched. Supt. Rankin and the Superintendent of the stone-cutting will both be retained.

SMUGGLING. BEPOST OF AGENTS SENT TO THE NORTHERN

FRONTIER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Some weeks since the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prevent the organized system of smuggling which was reported to prevail upon the morthern frontier, dispatched a large number of the most skiled special agents to carefully examine all the methods of transportation and importation along the northern border. These agents were instructed to report every thirty days. The first series of reports have been received. The reports show that the importations along the line of the Canadian border are made in the most reckless manner, and that there are abundant evidences of attempts to defraud therevenue. These agents of attempts to defrain the revenue. These agents report the number of cars carefully locked with the seal lock, the number of locks which could be easily removed, and the number which were not locked at all. A large number of cars were found without any means to prevent wholesale amuggling, and other locks were so arranged that they could be easily removed, or were not locked. The result of this open system of smuggling. they could be easily removed, or were not locked. The result of this open system of smuggling has been greatly to increase the importation by the way of Moutreal. The agents report that goods to the ancount of \$2,000,000 daily are frequently imported through Moutreal. This amount of importation from that quarter was unprecedented until this system of samugling was organized. The Treasury officials are confident that the remarkable diminution in customs received is in a great measure due to sungeling. receipts is in a great measure due to smuggling. The agents were so at to the frontier as an experiment, but will probably be assigned there to permanent duty.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THEIR RELATION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
Sectial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20 .- The caucus of Southern Republicans last night seems to have been in the nature of an indignation meeting. The principal ground of complaint seemed to be the disposition of the party at the North, as a party, to hold the earpet-baggers accountable for the disordered condition of things in the South, and to give them the cold shoulder in consequence. They protested against this, afleging that the reconstruction policy alleging that the reconstruction policy was devised by the Republican party, and that the Republicans of the South were merely instruments to carry it out. If it had brought forth bitter fruit, the party is to blame; they are not. They were not so much the instruments in carrying out that policy as were the unscrupulous men who took advantage of its weak points to serve their own personal ende. The final conclusion was that, while they asked but little consideration and received less at the hands of the Republican party, shittney were determined to ching to and loyally serve the organization. They adopted an address recommending that the present Congress make appropriations for the Army and the Department of Justice for the next two years, so that a failure in the performance of this duty by the Democratic House would not prevent the preservation of order and the enforcement of the laws. Senators Clayton, of Arkansas, and Pease, of Mississippi, appears I as delegates from the Southern Senatorial Republican Caucus, and fully concurred in all the proceedings. A statistical address showing the debt of the Southern States. and other pour to of their political condition, wil soon be issue d. following the one of a general unture referred to as having been adopted last night. The caucus will meet again to-morrow

> NOTES AND NEWS. SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Special Computed to The Chicago Tribune. of Mullett as Supervising Architectof the Treasprobable, however, that Cochrane, of Chicago, has lost his chance, and that Hill, of Boston, will be appointed. Hill has been for several years in the Supervising Architect's office. It seemed certa in at one time that Cochrane would be appointed, but considerable opposition was made on account of the old stories concerning the Springfield (Illinois) State-House. There is little doubt that the revival of these stories prevented Coch rane's appointment. CLIANGES IN CUSTOM DUTIES.

The Secre Cary of the Treasury will soon transmit to the I ouse his answer to the resolution asking what her there have been any changes of duty made by the Revised Statutes. The answer will be quite brief, and will show that changes vers made by the revision. The Treasury mportant.

Senstor Flanagan denies that he abstracted the nomina hons of the Texas officials nominated to the Senster to supplant his own employes. Flanagan ways that, as a member of the Committee to which the nominations were referred, he did take charge of them, and that one of the persons no minated has already been confirmed, while char ses are pending against the others which have not been fully investigated.

LOUISIANA.

There is a new movement in contemplation have not to form the form of the pending against the other pending against the pending against the other pending against the pending against the other pending against the pending against the other pending against the other pending against the pending against the

There is a new movement in contemplation here with, respect to Louisiana. It has been planned by the moderate men of both parties, and is designed to secure the defeat of the Kellogg Covernment, and to establish a new Governme stafter a new election. The plan is to have t-oth parties agree that the Legislature shall asser able peaceably in January, and that it shall end! a Constitutional Convention, to be immediately convened. The election for this Constitutional Convention would give a new Government, which would be the fair exponent of the honest voters. Senator Morton is believed to be in favor of this suggested compromise. Already Southern Republicans who supp ort the proposed compromise say the only choice for the people is between stealing under the NKellogg Government, or killing under the rule of the desperate classes composing the of the desperate classes composing the

White Li ague.

The Conference Committee on the Little Tariff ill will doubtless soon report that measure for passage. The Senate amendment fixing the tariff on wines at 40 cents a galon har been exceeding. The Senate amendment fixing the tariff on wines at 40 cents a galon har been exceeding.

fixing the stariff on wines at 40 cents a gailon has been agreed upon. The Starkweather proposition to tax the sales of stocks in bond will, it is understood, not be insisted upon. The provision with regard to tobacco is that upon which the neg station halts, but it will probably soon be compared in some way.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

The Southern Republican Congressmen held a caucus last night, at which it was agreed to oppose the holiday adjournment. This action will not, he wever, prevent many of them from voting for the adjournment will be taken from Tuesday. A grea: many Congressmen who live at considerable d istances from Washington have already started home. It is thought that an adjournment will injure the prospects of the various subsidy and other jobs before Congress, as it will be ave little time for anything beside the regular rand necessary business of the session.

VIESSELS LAID UP AT ASHTABULA, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune. En in Pa., Dec. 20.—The following is a complete list of vessels laid up at Ashtabula, O .: cho mers-Wend the Wave, Oneida, Snow Drop, Star of Hope, York State, Jessie, Volunteer, Harrion, George Hank, S. N. Foster, Col. Hathaway — total, 11. Scows—Perry White, Juno, Van pire—total, 3. Tugs—Dexter, Payne—total, 2. Dredges—Tiperaboy, Ashtabula.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Q CEENSTOWN, Dec. 20 .- The steamship City London, which sailed from Queenstown Dec. 11, returned to-day disabled. Her mails will be transferred to the steamship Cuba, for New I ONDON, Dec. 20.—The steamships Holsatia,

m New York, and Nederland, from Philadelishis, have arrived out.
(NEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The steamship City
of London broke her cylinder-head on the 15th,
when four days out, and put back for Liverpool, SECTARIANISM.

Catholic Opposition to Our Educational System.

The Opening Gun of a Campaign Against the Common Schools.

Speech at Cleveland of the Catholic Bishop of Rochester.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—The following address, elivered at Case Hall, in this city, last night, is

the opening gun of a systematic campaign AGAINST THE COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM of Ohio. For some reason, this State has been selected as the ground upon which to begin the battle of Sectarianism against Free Education.
Premonitory indications of the coming trouble have not been wanting. When, in August last, the new Constitution of Chio came before the people for ratification, the Catholic laivy throughout the State were commanded from the pulpit to vote against it, and they did so to tion retained unchanged the clause in the old instrument forbidding the division of the School Fund for sectarian institutions. The Catholics made a strong fight in the Constitutional Convention to have the clause suppressed; but, failing in that, rallied against it, and defeated it at

In the State election in October, the Catholics were again commanded by their clergy to vove with the Democrats; and this support contributed largely to the Democratic success. Relying on the sympathy and aid of the Democrats in the Legislature, the Catholics

NOW BOLDLY DECLARE THEIR PURPOSE. Bishop McQuaid, of the Diocese of Rochester, N. Y., an able, zealous advocate of Sectarian Edcation,-was brought here, and, in the largest hall in the city, surrounded by all the Catholic clergy, delivered the following carefully-prepared address:

THE ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The invitation of the Catholic Central Association of Cleveland brings me to this city to address you on the all-important question of the education of the youth of our country.

All know that, as the youth of the land grow up, so in time will the nation come to be. Intelligence and good morals make good citizens. These are admitted premises. How to obtain them for the young, is the problem of the day. They are so necessary for the welfare of our Republic that the State stops in to secure them for all its children. It builds its schoolinouse and points to it as the savior of the nation, and the guarantee of national stability and power.

Just now all the civilized nations of the world are working away at this problem of national education. In their efforts the highest aim of education is too orien lost sight of; the rights of individuels and families are ignored by crude, visionary, and expansive theories and hobits of schoolinasters and Governments; principles are asserted that, if carried out to their logical consequences, would THE ADDRESS.

This process of education begins at the cradle and ends only at the grave. Wherever the child lives and moves, it goes on,—openly and in set form sometimes; more frequently from induences scarcely perceptible, at home, on the street, in the church, and in what goes specially by the name of schoolhouse. Whatever tends to

INFLUENCE THE THOUGHTS OF THE MIND. his ciders little dream of what is going on in his young brain. Let him dare put all the questions that are suggested by what he sees, hears, and notes, and we shall discover that that mere boy is learning from his surroundings lessons for his lite.

In the study of this momentous question, do not let us deceive ourselves by supposing that education consists in learning by rote words and phrases, in loading the memory with facts, numberless and little understood; or that the heart takes impressions only from set lessons imparted by professional teachers. These are fundamental errors, of which many who discuss this subject are guilty.

Since education is innearted by other than professional teachers, we may here ask, Who are the other teachers?

First and above all, and who can never be altogether comes the mother.

COMES THE MOTHER.

It is heart speaking to heart, love and trust commingling, when a Christian and intelligent mother fulfills her Divinely-imposed duty towards her offspring. The model of all mothers is she whom the angel saluted, and of whom Christ was born. There is no other like her; under her the Child "grew in wisdom and age, and grace with God and men."

The smalls of the Church are replete with instances of the power of Christian mothers. Macrina twined her grandsons, St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nysss; Anthusa guided the secular and religious studies of her son, St. John Chrysostom; whilst we are all familiar with the example of petience, prayer, and watchfulness furnished by Monica, mother of St. Augustine.

The teacher of teachers is

Augustine.

The teacher of teachers is

THE CHURCH HERSELF,
wherever she can make her voice be heard. The
Church which is universal and Divinely commissioned
to teach, not only what concerns man's present, but
his future,—not only rules for his guidance on earth,
but truths of God and the world to come; which cannot only teach and point out the way but lead a helping hand; which is spiritual mother to her children,
and loves them dearly for Christ Jesus' sake, is a
teacher that can read the hearts of her children in a
thousand ways. Her school is in the home, by the
bedside of the dying, in the midst of joy and of sorrow, in the church, by the grave, wherever she can
wipe away a tear, until hope and courage shed a ray of
light over ignorance of God and His truth, put restraint on men's passions; but chiefly is it right there
where are assembled the little ones whom the Lord
loves, during the nost precious hours of their lives.
The Church can no more withdraw her influence from
the school-room in which her children are gathered
than she can from the church in which their parents
assemble.

What now is the education to be obtained in our What now is the education to be obtained in our

assemble.

What now is the education to be obtained in our schoolhouses? What the education which is to give us intelligent and moral citizens? In vain do we sak for a cicar, positive, and well-defined answer. The thunder of public indignation, from pulpit and press, rolls over our heads for daring to his a word against "our Public Schools." They are still "our Public Schools." If ye are still "our Public Schools." They are still "our Public Schools although more than half the children of a city are driven from them; they are still "our Public Schools although the taxes are taken from all, whilst the advantages are reserved for the privileged majority.

With all due deference to our fellow-citizens, and utter disregard for the RAYINGS OF BIGOTRY and its threats, we shill presume to enfer its sacred precincts, examine, crit/cise, and find fault with; if so to us it shall seem meet, whatever, in the teachings, the workings, of the sjstem, the extravagance of the expenditure, and the un-Americanism of the whole structure, from top to bottom, we may be able to find. We shall do so because our quality of American citizens, the spirit of our institutions, and the taxes we pay, give us a right to do so. That right is the more valid because of our exclusion from the enjoyment of our own money.

The State of Obio, in its Constitution, like the older States of our Confederacy, is not guilty of the folly of supposing that good and law-audiding citizens can be made without religious training; and so enacted that "Virtue, morality, religion, and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged."

The American idea in the establishment of the School System was essentially founded on religious teaching.

Massachusetts lays claim to be the mother of our Common School System; but Massachusetts made virtue, morality, and religion go hand in hand with virtue, morality, and religion go hand in hand with virtue, morality, and rel

Common School System; but Massachusetts made virtue, moral by, and religion go hand in hand with education. Education based on religion and Christian morals is the American idea, and

modern adornments from Ben Frankin, they exultingly boast of what they are doing for civilization and the permanence of good government.

Theology, then, is the modern of common School were the preventer falley of the endings of the province falley of the province falley of the common School were the same time that they stab "Popery." One of their class, a fancous Preshyterian maister, or penly aword that the Brief and the Common School were the technical that Catholics had lost in twelve years [1,00,000]. In corroboration of this statement, the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Allany, an outspeken higot, who tells more truth than his friends care to have him tell, say.

Whilst allowing for exaggeration in chool system.

Whilst allowing for exaggeration in chool system.

Whilst allowing for exaggeration in the direct, teaching of the Common Schools were that there is much truth in them. The tone, the induspers, and that the most defectual agency in this more truth than his friends care to have him tell, says "that multitudes have yielded to the influence of our institutions, and that the most defectual agency in this more truth than his friends care to have him tell, says "that multitudes have yielded to the influence of our institutions, and that the most defectual agency in this more truth than his friends care to have him tell, says "that multitudes have yielded to the influence of our institutions, and that the most defectual agency in this more truth than his friends care to have him tell, says the says that the province of the provi

and new four good sense in a stricking. However, and when there were also and the positive region from a stricking in the strick color, only, it that localities, the Common Schold schools, only the School of the Schools of Phines First Hope and the School of the Schools of Phines First Hope and the local and the local schools are strickly in the presence of the Sith ones, when the local schools are strickly in the presence of the Sith ones, when the local schools are strickly in the presence of the Sith ones, when the local schools are strickly in the presence of the Sith ones, when the local schools are strickly in the strickly in the schools are strickly in the school and the schools are strickly in the school and the schools are strickly in the school and the schools are strickly

seducation. Education based on religion and Christian morals is the American idea, and American idea in the sound and honest view of the Fathers of the System of our Republic. George Washington was as true a patriot as any of to-day, and understood as well what principles might be relied on to preserve our liberature, yet he did not hesitate to say: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be caution indulge the supposition that morality can be caution indulge the supposition that morality can be consistent which the interest of the poor should remain ignorant of that knowledge to which these arises are means."—Huziey's Lay Sermons. "Are not fraudulent bankrupts educated people, and getters-up of bubble companies, and makers of adulterated goods, and users of false trade-marks, and retailers who have light weight, and owners of unseaworthy slipe, and those who carry on turf-chicanery and

NUMBER 121.

consity for the activy of the citizens and property, to provide wirmous training for those unable or unreling to provide in for themselves, eachly without the property of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences in our schools. It is the many of the citizens and more inflamences are consistently and before the citizens. It is a supplementary of the citizens and the halter. The results of the citizens are consistently and self-more inflamentary of carning his bring, and shall make firm a citizens of the course of the cours

experiments have lately been made in Sweden with a new explosive compound, which is stated to embody all the good and none of the bad qualities of every previously known explosive, then which it is also said to be more powerful. This new destructive agent comes to us under the very expressive name of "vigorite," but the pature of its composition is at present kept a profound secret by its inventor.

### SUNDAY LAWS.

Lecture of Edmund Juessen at the Grand Opera-House.

Enactments Relative to Sunday the Growth of Puritan Intolerance.

They Are in Defiance of the Constitution and Should Be Abolished.

They Cannot Be Defended Under the Police Power or on Any Other Ground.

What Foreign Immigration Has Done for Our Population and Wealth.

Injurious Effect of These Laws in Discouraging Immigration from Europe.

And Intensifying the Clannish Spirit of Naturalized Citizens.

The parquette and dress-circle of the Grand Opera-House were comfortably filled yesterday afternoon, and there was a scattered audience in the galleries, to listen to an address by Col. nd Juessen under the auspices of the Bunday Lecture Society.

The speaker was introduced to his audience

with a few appropriate remarks by Mr. A. B. Mason, of THE TRIBUNE. Col. Juessen an nounced as the subject of his lecture, "The Sunday Law-Its Religious, Social, and Political Aspects," and spoke thereon as follows :

The question which I propose to discuss before this audience will embrace the religious, social, and political aspect of the "Sunday law. Although this subject may be somewhat threadbare and worn with incessant filings of public discussions and judicial decisions, it is nevertheless of paramount interest and importance and I think I am not liable to the charge of exaggeration when I contend that it is of the greatest consequence to the gelfare of this Reblic, whether this question is finally decided for or against the Puritan standpoint. It is the first time that I have had an opportunity to express my views upon this subject before an American audience, and I am fully aware of the fact that probably the great majority of my hear-ers will not be in full sympathy with my conclu-sions, but I shall nevertheless speak plainly and unreservedly what I conceive to be the truth, and if you should differ with me, if your convic-tions should be diametrically concerned to mice ald be diametrically opposed to min I trust you will at least give me credit for the same honesty and sincerity of purpose which you will doubtless claim for yourselves.

If I understand the nature and purpose of the Sunday laws in force in the several States in this Union, they are a collection of Prohibitive Measures, aiming at the total suppression of all public amusement and all public serial intercourse on the

aiming atthetotal suppression of all public amusement and all public social intercourse on the first day of the week. The saloon, the public garden, the inspiring harmony of the concert-room, the theatrical representation, all are aike-subject to this legalized anathena of the "Puritan Church." I am fully conscious of the meaning and extent of the statement when I say that the "Puritan Church" is the source, the motive power, the inspiring spirit, of all Sunday-law enower. power, the inspiring spirit, of all Sunday-law en-

I claim in all seriousness that

THE PURITANS ALONE,
the men and women whose religious creed
teaches them that Sunday is too sacred for any
but religious gatherings, that the classic melodies of the masters in the realm of narmony are intolerable disharmony to a pious ear, and that so-cial amusements, no matter how innocent or re-fining in their influence, are a crying sin in the sight of heaven on the Holy Sabbath, are the sole ustifiable attempt to undermine the religious liberty guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land, and the first lamentable beginning upon the soil of this Republic to abolish that npon the soil of this Republic to about the great principle permeating our republican institutions: a complete separation of Church and

If you clearly and correctly conceive the spirit and motive of these enactments, you cannot but become convinced that they are no more nor less than an attempt to enforce upon all citizens, without regard to their individual religious per-suasions, what particular mode and manner of observing the Sunday, which the Puritan Christians—the Christians par excellence—deem the sole and only observance admissible nuder Christians—the Christians par excellence—deem the sole and only observance admissible under what they are pleased to term a Christian Government. True, they do not command us to visit their churches, or to close hermetically every door and window of our private dwellings, and read nothing but Holy Writ on the first day of the week, but they take from us all that which enables us to look upon Sunday as a day of recreation; they close the concert-room, where the delicious strains of music elevate our youl and resurrect the slumbering enthusiasm of where the delicious strains of music elevate our soul and resurrect the slumbering enthusiasm of pur nature for all that is good, beautiful, and mnobling. They close the public places of musement, where we were wont to meet our friends in social intercourse, where many old friendships were comented anew, and where the best emotions of our hearts, the best ideas of our brains, were interchanged and improved by friendly discussions and converimproved by friendly discussions and conver

aphored by Helmiy discussions and converpations. They place

THEIR RELIGIOUS PADLOCK

IPON the door of the theatre, and command us
to refrain from improving either our heart or
mind on Sunday by witnessing the representahous of the heroic deeds, the recital of the
noble thoughts, of the great men and women of
the past. And by thus forcing us to abandon
our mauner of passing the Sunday, by compelling us to relinquise our rational and innocent
amusement, they force us, at the same time, to
submit more or less to their views on the quession at issue, and to subordinate all our own convictions to the demands of their religious creed.
And for this reason, and basing my argument
upon these incontrovertible facts, I say
and contend without fear of successful contradiction that all Sunday laws are
AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE EN-CONSTITUTIONAL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE EN-

upon religious liberty. It is not only religious apon religious liberty. It is not only religious toleration which is guaranteed to us by the supreme law of the land, but religious equality, and I do not hesitate to assert that in whatever country the law may favor, either directly or inlirectly, the religious views of any one class of sitzens, in that country the principle c freligious liberty has been laid low by the aggressive power of the Church. Judge Cooley, a modern and very able writer on constitutional limitations, thus comments upon this important question:

The Legislatures have not been left at liberty to ffect a union of Church and State, or to establish preferences by law in favor of any one religious per-nuaion or mode of worship. There is not complete eligious liberty where any one sect is favored by the state, and given an advantage by law over other sect, whatever establishes a distinction against one sect or class is, to the attent to which the distinction operates anfavorably, a persecution; and, if based on religious

religious toleration which is established in our system, but religious equality.

Now I would ask any fair-minded, unprejudiced, sitizen or this Republic whether the enforcement of the Sunday law does not establish a DISTINCTION IN FAVOR OF PURITAN YIEWS; whether this distinction does not operate unfavorably upon all those citizens who are not of the Puritan persuasion; whether this distinction is not based upon religious grounds; and, lastly, being placed upon religious grounds, whether it is not a religious persecution. The several appellate State courts to whom the question of the

in my humble opinion, simply absurd, and stands in sad contrast with the high culture and mental in my humble opinion, simply actually a trades in sad contrast with the high culture and mental capacity which is generally supposed to adorn the highest judicial offices of the State. In thus criticising judicial authorities, I do not wish to be understood that, as a general rule, I do not appreciate the high value of precedents, or that I fail to conceive their influence upon our social and political life, and the stability of our Government, but I do mean to be understood that judicial decisions are not to be bindly followed and obeyed, and that the fundamental principles—the innate, elementary spirit—of our Republican institutions are of immensely greater weight, importance, and authority, than the mere ipri dixii of any Judge upon the Bench, and that whenever the dictum or the Bench, and that whenever the dictum of the Judge conflicts clearly and palpably with the supreme law of the land, it is the duty of every freeman to rest not and stay not his word or his act until the dictum is reconsidered and reversely.

AND NOW FOR THE APPLICATION of this criticism. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Specht vs. Commonwealth, have decided that the Sunday law can be supported on the ground that its sole mission is to inculcate a temporary weekly cessation from labor, and because experience has demonstrated that one day's reating needful to recursorate labor, and because experience has demonstrated that one day's rest is needful to recuperate the exhausted energies of body and mind. An absurd theory—indeed, a lame and impotent apology for an unconstitutional law. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania disregards the religious basis of the Sunday law; it attempts by a forced construction to ignore a flagrant violation of the great principle of religious liberty, and violates in the same breath the equally great principle of personal liberty. orinciple of personal liberty.
Well may Judge Cooley say, in commenting

upon this decision:

It appears to us, that if the benefit to the individua

It appears to us, that if the benefit to the individual is alone to be considered, the argument against the law which he may make, who has already observed the seventh day of the week, is unanswerable.

But you do not go far enough, Judge Cooley, in your logical deductions. Does it not appear to you that not only the Jew may complain, if he is commanded to take recreation on the first day of the week, when he has already rested on the seventh, is not the personal liberty of every man, be he Jew, Christian, or heathen, who is not of the Puritanic persuasion, jeopardized when he is prevented from enjoying that kind of recreation which is most congenial to his taste, habit, and education? Can the State prescribe the word and manner of recreation and rest of the individual citizen? If it is a source of recreation to one class of men to shut themselves up in their houses on the Sabbath, to pull down the window-shades so as to exclude conscientiously to fresh air and icovers latit of Heaven and the window-shades so as to exclude the fresh air and joyous light of Heaven, and the sinful world without; to still the laughter and merriment of their children, and walk about the same mode of Sunday observance is a source of rest and recreation to others?

is the Poor Laborer to be deprived of the only oasis in the desert of his life? Are the public parks to be closed to him on Sunday? Shall he be deprived of the nim on Sinday? Shail he be deprived of the pleasure of listening to the strains of music as they float harmoniously on the pure and invigorating air that to him is a blessing for which he sighs in vain in his workshop or in the low and dingy apartments of his home? Shall the State tell him that what he conceives to be recreation, what he calls rest for his poor body and troubled heart is an offense arguest the law. reation, what he can rest for his poor body and troubled heart, is an offense against the law, and that there is but one mode of rest which the paternal Commonwealth permits, and that is the rest of the Calvinist and the Puritan? If the State can prescribe the time and kind of recreations, and other simply again. tion, and this simply as a measure aiming at the health of the public, why could it not for the same reason regulate the number of courses for our dinners, confiscate sods-biscuits and mince pies, abolish the corrects and ingli-heeled bosts of the ladies, and pass a code of laws which would for

all time to come provide for us one bill of fare and the quality and cut of our garment? It seems to me I am fully justified in saying that this Pennsylvania doctrine which attempts to disregard the religious substratum of the Sunday law, and to defend it on the ground of rubble health.

A PALPABLE EVASION
of the real gist of the question, and that, when
reduced to its logical consequences, it stands
there in its naked absurdity to be held in contempt by every free and unprejudiced man who
has courage enough to discuss and sift a question of public concern and to call things by
their true name.

their true name.

But this Pennsylvania theory is not the only one which has been forced into the service of Sunday-law alvocates, who are anxious to ignore the religious issue involved in it. There has been attempt upon attempt by the Supreme Courts of the several States of this Republic to involve the Sunday laws are described to the Sunday laws are supported justify the Sunday laws as a legitimate

exercise of the Police Power of the State. These authorities claim that public amusements on Sunday are the source of dis order and crime, and that it is therefore the duty cons. I claim, in brief, that all Sunday laws are essentially religious enactments, an unwarrantable and unconstitutional encroachment of the Church upon the liberty of the citizen, an unjustifiable attempt to undermine the religious liberty guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land, and the first lamentable beginning are never whether the large are never the sundamental law of the land, and the first lamentable beginning. are passed, why then, I ask, is not public moral are passed, why then, I ask, is not public morality nursed and supported in the same manner on secular holidays, or nolidays which have no connection whatever with religions creeds and conditions? Why are not similar laws enforced on the 4th of July, on Thanksgiving or New Year's day, or on the birthday of George Washington? Is liquor not intoxicating on these days? Have theatrical performances no immoral effect? Is there no opportunity for excuses; no temptation held out to the feasing citizens on these secular. there no opportunity for excuses; no temptation held out to the feasing citizens on these secular holidays? Is it really true that the young men of America, though they have hardly lost sight of the battle from early morn to midnight, walk home perfectly sober on the first day of the year, commit no excesses whatever, when the same quantity of liquor, drunk on the Sabbath, would quantity of liquor, drunk on the Sabbath, would make them highly dangerous members of society? Why, the very proposition is ridiculous, and bears the answer upon its face, that Sunday laws, as well as the police-power theory, are engendred by religious intolerance, and that in truth and in fact the protection of society against disorder has nothing to do with the motive which creates this sort of legislation. As regards

THE EXTENT OF POLICE POWER in this direction, I contend that it cannot reach the innocent and the guilty alike; that because there may be a few more drunken or disorderly persons within the limits of a city on Sunday, persons within the limits of a city on Sunday, the police power cannot for this reason deprive the order-loving and sober citizen of his sources of recreation and amusement. That the police power has no greater authority on Sunday than any other day of the week; this power extends simply to the suppression of all offenses against the peace and safety of society, and if it goes any further it becomes an arbitrary and despotical power, which, under republican institutions, ought not to be tolerated for a single moment. Under a republican form of government there Under a republican form of government the must be a line of demarkation somewhe beyond which a legitimate exercise of pol

power cannot proceed. I conceive this power to be one which cannot deal with the remote causes of crime and disorder, but only with those proxi-mate causes which are of such a nature that they mate causes which are of such a nature that they must necessarily and inevitably give rise to offenses against the law or the peace and order of the community. If it were true that public gardens, concert-rooms, and theatres, when frequented by the people on Sunday, would inevitably bring forth a general carnival of crime and disorder, and that the gentleman, as well as the rowdy, would be irresistibly drawn into the vortex of immorality and riot on Sunday, while he could visit all these places of amusement during the week and still remain a gentleman and an could visit all these places of amusement during the week and still remain a gentleman and an honorable citizen; then, indeed, there would be some reason for enlarging the police power on the Sabbath. But we all know that it is only the rowdy, be he dressed in rags or in broadcloth, who gives full rein to his beastly appetites on days of recreation, and it is

to punish the gentleman and the rowdy alike by abolishing the indirect and remote cause of the excesses of the latter, the same cause which is a of innocent and rational pleasure to source of innocent and rational pleasure to every class of society except the two extremes. And, moreover, I contend that the police power is but a palliative remedy against rowdvism, and that the only hope of eradicating this social evil in the course of time lies in a very different direction from the club and pistol of the policeman,—that it lies in the direction of a more general diffusion of knowledge, a consummation which can be reached only by compulsory education.

Let me assure you, my friends, that this Let me assure you, my friends, that this over-zealous police power is a thing to be dreaded as much as any other arbitrary exercise of the executive power of government. In absolute monarchies it is one of the principal supports of despotism, and in Republics it may develop into a most oppressive weapon in the hands of the ruling majority. All that is needed, is some judicial precedent, some decision by an intolerant Judge, whose mind has been perverted by the intensity of his prejudice, and the liberty of the citizen is com-

Sunday, and I need not call your attention to the fact that, in the State of New York, the courts have on frequent occasions sanctioned the entry of police into private houses on Sunday, though the inmates of these houses were admitted to be in the highest degree respectable, and were look-ed upon as driminals only because they were drinking their own wine under their own roof and fig tree. At this present moment the police of the City of New York is carrying on a relentless war against theatrical performances on Sunless war against theatrical performances on Sunday, and in this war no distinction whatever is drawn between a representation of the "Black Crook" and the legitimate drama. The final decision of the courts as to this tyrannical proceeding will doubtless be in favor of the police, if judicial precedents, and not fundamental religibles are to be the basis of the design. ciples, are to be the basis of the decision. Do you not think that it is high time to look after our personal liberty when such can be our experience during the nineteenth century? I think it is; and, moreover, I believe it to be your duty to attack at once the root of the evil, and to inform the advocates of the Sunday law that their argument is lame and impotent in the extreme when they put forward this indefinite and unlimited police power in order to masi and hide the religious intolerance which goads them on to an unjustifiable, unconstitutional, and essentially religious persecution.

untenable argument by which the advocates of the Sunday law seek to ignore the religious issue which lies at the bottom of this question is contained in the proposition that the positive observance of the Sunday is an essentially American custom; that foreign-born citizens have no right to force the customs of their native land upon the people of this Republic; and that if they do not wish to submit to and adopt American manners they had better go back where THE LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST can manners, they had better go back where they came from.

In order to prove the absurdity and imperti-

nence of this proposition, it is only necessary to inquire into the causes of the growth and de relopment of this nation. If this is not a nation of purely American blood; if I shall succeed in establishing the fact that, were it not for the immigration of foreigners, this Republic would be a pigmy in power and standing compared with the property influence and creatness. with its present influence and greatness if it is true that the unadulterated American native forms but a small fraction of this great naive forms but a sman fraction of this good ion, every impartial man will be ready to conside that it is slightly impertinent for this fraction to proclaim their custom as an essentially pertinence to demand the return of the adopt citizen to his native land because he seeks to influence the manners of the country.

LET US START WITH THE YEAR 1790, the second year after the adoption of the Consti-tution, and let us concede, for the sake of the argument, that all the inhabitants who then re-sided in the original thirteen colonies were citizens "to the manner born." point, we can easily calculate the exact number of lizens of pure American origin living at this day population would have been:

We all know, however, that the actual number of white people in 1870 was 38,535,152, showing beyond all possibility of contradiction that only about one-fourth of the persons composing the American nation are the descendants of native and that about three-fourths are forei end that about three-fortists are foreign-be-citizens and their descendants. If it had a been for immigration, Chicago and its enterpri-commerce, and wealth would be a vague dream the future, and where now the bu-throng of a civilized people on vens our beautiful streets, bordered with it

vens our beautiful streets, bordered with the palaces of the merchant princes and the solid structures of public and private enterprise, the Indian would still chase the deer across the bleak prairies, and his war-song or battle-cry would be the only human sound breaking the stillness of a far Western wilderness.

But not only has immigration made this people a nation of 40,000,000 of souls, which, if left to its natural increase, would not have numbered. to its natural increase, would not have numbered

at Washington, estimates

THE LABOR VALUE OF EACH EMIGRANT THE LABOR VALUE OF EACH EDITIONAL at \$800, and calculates that during the year 1870 the foreigners landing on our shores increased the wealth of our nation by \$285,000,000, and that during the last fifty years immigration contributed the enormous sum of \$6,243,880,800 to the labor alone, aside from the large sums in cash labor alone, aside from the large sums in cash, which cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. "It is impossible," says Mr. Young, "to estimate the full value of every immigrant, or to calculate the value of his education, skilled capacity, and invertive genius. In the year 1857 the steamer British Queen brought an emigrant to the shipes of this Republic, whom we all know now a Capt. John Erickssen. How much was because the country or the With days of was he worth to the country on the 9th day of March, 1862,—on the day when the Monitor, the

oring to prove to you that foreign blood runs in the veius of the great majority of this people, l do not by any means wish to be understood that I believe this evidence of itself justifies the introduction of foreign customs in this Kepublic. All I claim is, that every element of this great nation, whether to the manner born or guided hither from a foreign shore, has an equal right to express its opinion and exert its influence in shaping the manners and laws of this country. The foreign-born citizens do not insist upon their mode of Sunday recreation simply because it is the foreign mode, but because they conscientiously believe it to be most rational and refining in all its influences and surroundings. And they insist further, that, having contributed to the wealth, power, and progress of this great nation in a very respectable degree, and having do not by any means wish to be unders nation in a very respectable degree, and havin done their full duty in the hour of danger upo many a hard fought field, they have a right to be heard in the councils of the nation, and that it seems like unmitigated ingratitude and impertinence to command them to return to the chores of their native land if they decline to submit to the detates of Furtanial Legislation. submit to the dictates of Puritanical legislation And they draw from all this the logical conclu sion that the argument by which Puritanical laws are defended as a declaration of American naws are detended as a declaration of American custums, with which the foreign-born citizens have no business to interfere, is as weak and untenable an argument as the theory of the police power, and the conclusions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Having disposed of all these sophistries, which seek to evade the real involvement.

the question, I now return to the charge, and I regret that it is

regret that it is

THE RELIGIOUS MOTIVE ALONE
which lies at the bottom of all Sunday laws. I
repeat, that it is the intolerant spirit of fanatics
slone which dictates and seeks to enforce these
odious and unconstitutional laws. That same
fanatical spirit which De Tocqueville so aptly
describes when he says: "Here and there in the
midst of American society you meet with men midst of American society you meet with men full of fanatical and almost wild enthusiasm, which hardly exists in Europe, and from time to time strange sects arise which endeavor to strike out extraordinary paths to eternal happiness." It is the spirit of an aggressive religious sect, which seeks to remove one of the main supports of our free institutions; the same spirit which, in its blessed ignorance, as to the inavoidable in its blessed ignorance as to the unavoidable and disastrous political consequences, attempts to embody a recognition of the divinity of Christ in the Constitution of the country, and which but a few short months ago created the praying but a few short months ago created the praying crusaders, and exposed many of the mothers, wives, and daughters of this Republic to the ridicule of the civilized world. The men who stand at the head of this movement are doubtless honorable men, thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of their cause; but, in spite of their recognized respectability. I do not heattate to say that those are not the best of citizens who make three dispersus invokes. of citizens who make these dangerous inroads upon religious liberty, and, by the enactment of Sunday laws, smooth the path for a union of Church and State.

One of the greatest blessings of the Republic is the complete separation of church and state. Look erross the Atianic at the bitter, terrible struggle which is raging on the soil of the Ger-

pletely at the mercy of the policeman. But you may say that the Judges of our country are men of cultured intellect, of clear judgment, and the best and noblest guardians of our own free institutions. I freely and gladly admit that this praise is fully deserved as to almost all questions which are presented for adjudication, with the sunday and Temperance laws. On these questions many of our Judges cease to be impartial expounders of fundamental principle, and unconsciously become zealous advocates of Puritanism and intolerance. The books are full of cases justifying all manner of arbitrary exercise of the police power on Sunday, and I need not call your attention to the Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are man must first be a Catholic Cross that are must first be a Catholic Cross that are must first be a Catholic Cross that are must be a Catholic Cross that are must first be a Catholic Cross that are must the affairs of the State; how the word still goes forth from every pulpit that is adorned with the Catholic Cross, that a man must first be a Catholic before he can be a citizen, and that whenever the laws of the State come in conflict with the decrees of the infallible Pope the civil law must how to the evelopiestical command? It is the bow to the exclesiastical command? It is the attempt of an aggressive priesteraft to place its cunning hand upon the helm of State which is the cause of all this strife that now distracts the people of Germany, and that may some day lead to a terrible and bloody fratricidal war. And all these ills, all this dissension of the present, and all the danger that threatens Germany for the future, are the direct and logical consequence of a unity of Church and State. Beware I conjure you of imitating the example! bow to the exclesiastical command? ware, I conjure you, of imitating the example!
Come back with me across the broad Atlantic
to the hospitable shores of this great Republic.
Look around you, and toll me whether, aside
from the fanatical attempts of the Puritan sects, you can discover any other machinations priesteraft to encroach upon the political power of the country, or to carry its aims without regard to the fundamental laws of the land. You

need not look far, my friends. From every sanc tum of the Roman Church there issues THE ANATHEMA AGAINST OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS; every Catholic parent is threatened with all the terrors of excommunication should he dare to send his child to that same identical school-house of which every American has been so proud ever when his terms. If the same of the threshold and ce his boyish feet crossed its threshold, and are than that, the Princes of the Church of me, the Bishops of this country, who have sworn allegiance to an infallable Pope, are unan sworn allegiance to an infallible Pope, are unantmous in demanding, definitely and emphatically,
that, in spite of all constitutional provisions, a
portion of our public school funds shall be delivered up to them for the purpose of establishing
their institutions of learning. You are up and in
arms at such a proposition. You do not believe
that religious fanaticism can so far forget itself
as to yields, the fundamental principles of our that religious infinitesim can so are longer used as to violate the fundamental principles of our institutions in so flagrant amanner. You will be ready to meet these men with your vote, and, if need be, with all the united power of the State, if they should over attempt to carry out their threats; if they should over attempt to carry out their threats; if they should over be bold enough to undermine your public school, system. I show undermine your public school system. I glory in your patriotic determination. I say amen to Romish aggression; but let me ask you,—you who may indorse the Sunday laws and the principle upon which they are based,—

WHAT CONSISTENCY IS THERE your own Puritan leaders; that should defend the public schools Puritan laws undermine the very foundation of

native for the friend of progress and of the de-velopment of liberal ideas than to oppose and condemn all aggressions on the part of all re-ligious sects, no matter whether these sects date their origin each to the hills of ancient Rome or the Plymouth Rock, and a true Republican will battle with the same vigor and 'determ against the tyranny of .Puritanism with which he is ready to throw himself in the breach against the cunning leaders of the modern Church of Rome. And now permit me, in conclusion, to discuss

and the political effect flowing from prohibitive egisla ion and Sunday laws. And, first of all, I assure you that Sunday and temperance laws re contributed a much as almost any other nave contributed a much as artifost any other cause to the fact that of late immal gration to this country has decreased in a very considerable de-gree. True, the unsettled condition of our finan-cial policy has tended to diminish the confidence of foreigners in the stability and success of our imbers to abandon their long-cherished plan visited Germany, after a residence of more han twenty-live years in this Republic, was naturally tempted on many oc-asions to boast of our Republican I was naturally tempted on many oc-casions to boast of our Republican liberties, to compare our free institutions with the monarchical form of European Govern-ments; our Sonate, elected by the people's repre-sentatives, with the House of Prussia n Peers, apsentatives, with the House of Prussia a Peers, appointed by the King; and whenever I yielded to this temptation to boast, the temperance and Sunday laws were invariably thrown in my face as an incontrovertible proof in the eyes of my opposents in the discussion that the liberties of this Union were, after all, nothing to be proud of. There is hardly a Puritanical enacta fiest passed by any of our State Legislatures but what it is exceedible published with the precessaria comments. by any of our state Legislatures but what it is speedily published, with the necessary commen-tary, in the newspapers of German 7, and, since the Government of the Empire has thought it advisable to discourage emigration, it has syste-matically urged the fact of Puritan tyranny as

MAIN OBJECTIONS TO A TRANSATLANT IC HOME. These facts will, of course, create no impres-on upon those Sunday-law defendars who be-ove in sending the foreign-born citiz en back to is native land, but to every friend of this R his native land, but to every friend of this Republic who hopes for the early development of
the immense resources of the West, who would
speed the day when the vast and fer tile woods
and grarries lying between the Mississippi and
the Pacific shore shall teem with the busy
throng of an industrious and happy people; to
all those who really care more for the future
greatness, happiness, and renown of this-contederation of States than for a resultization of ederation of States than for a regulization of federation of States than for a realization of their own fanatical hobby, this situable recital of an indisputable truth will be a powerful argument in favor of an energetic agaitation for the repeal of all prohibitive enactments.

To a true friend of this country it is distressing and painful to contemplate the evil that this fanaticism has wrought. There is no other issue which could have so effectively ends yeared the

ranacism has wrought. There is no conferension which could have so effectually endar gered the very purpose for which this Government was founded. It has been the dream of my youth and of my manhood, that here, upon this beautiful spot of earth, the wisdom of the Fathers of this Republic had founded the Empire of Freedom; that here they had established an asylum as d refuge all climes and of all nationalities; that here, un der the beneficent influence of free in a itutions, these men and their descendants would grad-ually develop and unite into one great and ually develop and unite into one great and mighty nation, recognizing no accidents of birth or descent, aiming at a final and complete moral and political amalgamation of all the heterogeneous elements of the nation. Look around you now, and see how this decay which I believe every true friend. w this dream, which I believe every to the friend of the Reublic has shared with me, has been realized. There never was a time in American politics when the foreign-born citizens were

so CLANNISHLY UNITED as they are to-day; there never was a time whe ey combined together with such resplute de emination against a portion of the navive bor termination against a portion of the navive norm element of the country; there never was a day (and this is the saddest of all truths connected with this unfortunate question) when the feeling of estrangement between the native and naturalized citizen was so strong and intense as it has been ever since this hydra-headed into legance recognition attack upon the liberty of the renewed its attack upon the liberty of the

It seems that, like a periodical Thess,

In the prejudices of little minds are uncer emoniously pushed aside.

But in spite of the experience of the past, in spite of the frequent recurrence of this treatble-some question, I have faith enough in the mand common some of this great and practical people to believe that the day is not far distant when all religious intolerance will be buried beyond resurrection. I have faith enough in the ultimate and complete success of republican ism to believe that at last the golden era will dawn upon this Republic, when the different nationalities of which people is composed will be mously united and blended in one great citizens, but when we shall all, enjoying equal rights and privileges as American citizens, at rive to attain the final purpose of this Republic "the greatest possible development of the social, political, and religious liberty of men."

THE PULPIT.

The Controversy Between Mr. Gladstone and the Pope.

Dr. Sullivan Shows the Results of Papal Pretensions.

Dedicatory Services of the First Swedish Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Axtell on the Judgment-Day.

CLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

Sermon by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Church.
The Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, preached a very able sermon esterday on the the discussion between Mr. Gladstone and the Pope. The sermon was dirided into two parts, the first of which was delivered at the morning service and the second part at the evening service. Mr. Sullivan's text

Is it lawful to give tribute unto Casar or not?-He said : We discover in this question of the wily Pharisees one of the earliest germs of the perplexing problem of "Church and State," and of the long and weary controversy which this problem has eugendered, which, more than any other, has disturbed the peace of Christendom, and even now, after the countless efforts of both priests and Princes to barmonize its conflicting lements, has as yet failed of successful solu-

tical character as members of the old and honored Jewish theocracy, now for the first time brought into vassalage to imperial Rome, and anxious apparently to know the proper limits of obedience; how far and within what terri-tory the State had claims on them, and at what point the rights of conscience and of loyalty to God might be considered as entitled to come in and assert their indisputable supremacy. True, their anxiety for guidance on these questions was altogether feigned. What they desired above all things was to entrap the Savior in His own words, and betray Him in some unguarded reply which would furnish material for gravely accusing Him, either before the civil court, or the High Priest, as the suisguise they had assumed, and sent them away avinced and ashamed of the meanness of

Nor this only,—their treachery failed indeed, but even by its defeat Christ enunciated a maxim of far reaching import which, had it guided the policy alike of courts and churches at various periods during the last eighteen centuries would have materially altered and elevated ies, would have materially altered and elevated he history of our race, and left it free from some the darkest and deepest stains that now dis-

things that are God's."

According to Christ, then, the only infallible tuman authority that has ever spoken upon Earth, God and Cæsar have each their respective be other. The purely temporal may not inter-ere with the domain of the purely spiritual, nor

ound impracticable, simply because luties which men owe to Church tate respectively cross one another, and to separate between them in actual life

writing this pamphlet we cannot positively pro-nounce. Suspicion has been cast on his hon-esty. He may be, first, the retained advocate of the litualistic school, diverting public attention, however, by drawing it away from their eccentricities towards the claims and attitude of the Church of Rome; or, secondly, he may be a defeated politician, taking his revenge for the opposition of the Romish party in connection with university education in Leland, by exposing them ot material to the main question, which is, Whether a loyal member of the Church of Rome an also and always be a loyal member of the

In answering this question, be it remembered. he issue of fact is not between individuals, but etween systems of faith, and their nature and endencies. Of Romanists individually God forbid that one direspectful word should be spoken. Even of the system, I am bold to say, there are elements in it I would to-day gladly see imparted into our Protestant Church. Its burning zeal; its intense devotion to the interests of the Church; its liberal provision for God's poer in God's house; its care for the religious education of the young; its sisterhoods ministering so tenderly to the sick; noble self-sacrifice of even its recovery members, whose days toll bytes them. orest members, whose daily toil brings then it little more than their daily bread, in congious, benevoient, and educational institutions, all these are leaves which, we might well take out of her book. Still, behind all these lies the unalterable fact, abundantly provlies the unaiterable fact, abundantly provable from her own testimony, that her creed, in its last development, comes into violent collision with that fundamental maxim of political government, that the State is the supreme arbiter of all civil rights, and demands from all who claim her protection an undivided allegiance. In support of this position, Dr. Sullivan quoted a large number of extracts from Papal Pulls issued by Gregory VII. hetter, known as quoted a large number of extracts from Fapal Euils issued by Gregory VII., better known as Hildebrand; by Innocent III., who discovered the rejation between the sacred and the civil power to be analogous to that between the sun and moon; by Boniface VIII., Leo X., Paul IV., and Pius V, who in 1570 deposed Queen Eliza-beth, and released her subjects from all vows of allegiance.

Nor, said he, does Pius IX. abate anything from the lofty claims of his predecessors, as shown by the language used by him not three months ago to the Roman Society of Catholic Young Men, in which he substantially regretted that the power of life and death is not given to Peter's successors, and that in its absence temperal power is a necessity of the Papacy for the free government of the Church of God.

The article of the Papal decree of 1870, in which Papal infallibility is enunciated, was then recited by Dr. Sullivan. "We teach," says Pius IX., "and declare it to be a dogma divinely revealed, that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex-cathedra, that is, when discharging the function of pastor and teacher of all Christians, he defines by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, the virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, the doctrine to be held by the universal Church condoctrine to be held by the universal Church con-cerning faith and morals,—does, through the divine assistance promised to him in St. Peter, possess that infalliolity by which the Divine Bedeemer wished His Church to be instructed in defining doctrine concerning faith and morals, and that therefore the definitions of the Homan Pountif are unchangeable of themselves, and not from any consent of the Church."

from any consent of the Church."

After explaining the meaning of faith in the expression "faith and morais," Dr. Sullivan held that the relation of a citizen to his country is included in the word "morals." It is, he said, the most momentous department of morals, lying at the very foundation of all well-correct section. And of this the degree of morals, lying at the very foundation of all well-ordered society. And of this the decree manifestly and arrogantly usurps to itself full and uncountrolled authority. Let a conflict arise between the ecclesiastical and civil power, rendering obedience to both an impossibility, and compelling men to choose to which of the two they will show themselves loyal, and this decree makes it manifest where that allegiance is expected, va. even demanded, and that under the

of the sir testimony was that the Pope's authority was confined altogether to spiritual things; that the obedience due to him in no way detracted from the obedience due from every Catholic to the State in which he lived; that the Pope had no right whatever to interfere with temporal so vereignties of Princes; that in case of any interna eddling by the Pope with the allegiance of subject is to their King, the Catholic clergy would range themselves on the side of civil anthority, and resist the Papal encroachments to the utarmost of their power.

Het's en passed to the statements recently made

the ut tearmost of their power.

hether passed to the statements recently made by Arch bishop Mauning, of Westmuster, in re-ply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, and claimed that the re was palpable contradiction between them and the utterances of the Irish Catholic Bishops quoted. The avowals of Lords Acton and Cain oys, that a man cannot now be a good and cain oys, that a man cannot now be a good Roman C atholic without violating his duty to the State,—a vowals made in response to Archbishon Manning's rejoinder to Mr. Gladstone,—were cited as additional proofs of the pernicious tendency as to civil government of the Vatican decrees.

The contest between the Civil Government and the Catholic Church in Germany was then referred to continuing as it did in the refused. and the Ca tholic Church in Germany was then referred to; originating, as it did, in the refusal of a nuru ber of Roman Catholic Professors to accept the new dogma, which was followed by a summons for their expulsion from the universities, with which summons the State refused compliance. Here is involved the whole question, whether the Papacy is to be permitted to work its sovereign will in the State independently of the State, or whether the State is to be supposed in its own domain, refusing all foreign. entity of the State, or whether the State is to be supreme in its own domain, refusing all foreign ecclesiastical dictation, yet preserving to every ecclesiastical body within its limits its just and and equal liberties. Towards its estilemen much has been done by the adoption of the Falk aws which now appear on the public state

laws which now appear on the public statute-book of Gernany, and which, while leaving untouched the biner life of the Church, yet, at the same time, gu ard the best interests of the civil authority, by declaring that that authority shall be master in its own house.

Another ill u stration of the irreconcileableness of the claims of the Roman Church, under certain cases, with men's civil rights was given as having recently occurred in Canada. A French Canadian, Joneph Guibord, died in Montreal in 1869. For several years be had been a member of a literary institute which the Roman Cataloile Bishop censured the Roman Catholic Bishop censured for having in its library certain so-called heretic al books. The Bishop demanded their removal; the institute refused compliance, and appealed to the Pope. After four years a decree arrived from Rome, forbidding any Catholic, under the heaviest penal ties, to be a member of the institute while the books were on its shelves. Meanwhile Guilord, detailed, and tent. His arrived from the following the control of the control of the institute while the books were on its shelves. Meanwhile Guilord, detail and tent.

tute while the books were on its shelves. Meanwhile, Guilord died suddeely. His widow applied to the priest for the customary rices of burial, which, under the Bishop's advice, were refused, except in the unconsecrated portion of the cemetery, and without any religious rites whatsoever. The widow applied to the Superior Court for a writ of mandamus, which was granted. The Church appealed the case to the Court of Revision, which reversed the judgment of the lower court, which judgment of reversal was confirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec. The wijow then carried the case to the Quebec. The willow then carried the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, who reaff a med the first judgment in the widow's favor, sand ordered inter crated ground. The matter has not ended here. The official order reached the priest, but he promptly refused compliance, declaring that he would go to juil rather than violate one of the "Church's ordinances. Compliances and if the archive ing these combinations, and if the archive ing these combinations, and if the archives in the same combinations. of the Church's ordinances. Com-ment here is unnecessary. Better proof could not be desired that the warning of the English ex-Minister has not been uncalled for,—that the audiorized teaching of the Church of Rome, setting the Church, as it does, above the State in all questions, not only of sith, but

State where circu nistances may give it full play and unlimited development Dr. Sullivan cle sed his able sermon with some general reflections of the value of pure Reform-ation principles; the necessity of keeping them unadulterated by Aomish or Ritualistic admix-ture, and the value; of their practical illustrations in men's live s and characters.

of morals, is replete with imminent peril in any

FIRST SWEDISH METHODIST CHURCH.

Dedicatory Sermon by Bishop Harris. The inaugural dedicatory services of the First (Swedish) Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the northwest corner of Oak and Market streets, were held yesterday morning in the lecture-room, the auditorium being still in an incomplete condition. There was a very large congregation. The services were conducted by the Presiding Elder. Mr. Shogrien, who was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Chicago; the Rev. Mr. Hadstram, of Brooklyn, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Harris.

After the usual religious ceremonies had been by way of preface, that it afforded him unfeigned satisfaction to meet so large and intelligent a congregation of Swedish Methodists, more especially as he had been recently a sojourner in the Scandinavian King dome, where he had seen the light of God made manifest by the progress of the Church. He had been very deeply impressed by his satisfactiory religious experiences in the Scandinavian mission. There were dealer to conscience, or God in the soul, was another power by which communion was had with the divine. It supplied no knowledge, but decided always condemning or sanctioning every human act. Solomon called it the candle of the Lord; though sometimes for a moment it seemed the light of God made manifest by the progress of the Church. He had been very deeply impressed by his satisfactiory religious experiences in the Scandinavian mission. There were observed, the Bishop proceeded to speak, saying. deed, a wonderful work of God in the Kingdom of Sweden; nor were Morway and Denmark be-hind in the glorious work. Having had this gratifying experience, they could not wonder that he felt more than ordinary pride in speaking to them on so sacred an oc ing of a new temple of the faith for the glory of

He would take his text from the prophecies of eremiah, Chap. xxxi., 34: "And they shall sach." etc. This was the language of prophecy dess, nor sin. Each sin made its own pecilar mark, and would perfectly succeed hereafter, all men, even from the highest to the humblest among them, should hear the glory of His name. The coming of that splendid era was looked forward to with hit pe and joy by millions. Thousands of the pronidest spirits known to Church history had toiled, fought, prayed, and died for that noble advent. In all past ages, the Church could show a long line of holy men prostrate before God, with extended hands, praying for the glory of universal salvation. Who among them all, having sympathy with Christ, and having bowels of compassion for sinful maa, would not prostrate themselves before heaven for that blessing?

People were foud of questioning whether God would not bring some power, more efficient than any that had yet been tried on the hearts of men, into the work of rebgion, to make sinners come to Jesus. This was owing to the skeptical feeling of the times, and was not the fault of religion. Never was there an opportunity for a more glorious revival, and, he would assure them that there was no way to bring human souls to grace except to teach them a knowledge of God.

Without that knowledge me n had nopilot. If they know Jesus not, how could thoy adore him? That prophecy of Jeremish, uttered 750 years before the both of Christ, reproved unbelief and gave Christians assurance of a better time coming—"The spall all know Me, from the lowest even unto the greatest."

They shall all know Me, from the lowest even their story in the leaves of geology,

ment for the conversion of man, because it taught him a knowledge of God. The mission of Christ on earth was consummated in Calvary, but the necessity for evangelizing did not there terminate. His disciples clung to the faith which He had taught. They were not afraid to assert it. They did not skulk in out-of-the-way places to proclaim the truth. They went into the midst of the Jews,—right into Jerusalem, where stood Pilate's hall, in which Christ had been faisely accursed and

well-ordered society. And of this the decree manifestly and arrogantly usurps to itself full and uncontrolled authority. Let a conflict arise between the ecclesiastical and civil power, rendering obedience to both an impossibility, and compelling men to choose to which of the two they will show themselves loyal, and this decree makes it manifest where that allegiance is expected, yea, even demanded, and that under, the heaviest penalties, i.Let us see, now, whether the most prominent Roman Catholic authorities admit that issues so grave are involved in this decree.

Here Dr. Sullivan quoted from Archbishop Murray and Bishop Doyle, who testified before a Commission appointed by the British Governance of the first Methodisk minister who ever litted up his program and the control of the darzenes of heathendom and couning into full view of the souls of men. Therefore, the preaching of the Gospel was the only true way in which to bring the people, was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring of the lousand consciences?

In view of this picture the speaker concluded in that issues, Christ would be a thousand consciences to every secret thing. Though Conscience was a two like in the light which was eternal for the souls of men. Therefore, the preaching of the lousand the people, was the only true way in which to bring the people was the only true way in which to bring of the true way in which to bring of the true way in which to bring of the true way in which to bring of t

first Methodist minister who ever lifted up his voice for the glory of God in Illinois. The Presiding Elder said that he had a statiswas under consideration, to determine the exact position of Romanists as to their allegiance to a foreign eclesiastical potentate. The substance gation. It embraced the following points:

Extent of church lot, corner of Oak and Market streets, 84x100 feet; improvements on Market street and construction of chapel \$12,200; building of church proper, as far a finished, \$11,900; total, \$24,100; of this sm about \$16,000 cash has been already paid, leaving a balance of somewhat over \$3,000 to be collected. The First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, had ed. The First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington streets, h \$5,000 toward clearing of the debt,

\$5,000 toward clearing of the debt, which we be available early next summer, leaving about \$3,100 to be raised by the congregation. The had, since last year, raised \$4,000—the Sceley of Dorcas contributing half the sum, and the Christian Helpers \$236. God bless them all said he.

said he.

The church owned property on the West Side to the amount of \$17,798.41, all paid for. This taken in conjunction with the church and log gave them a total property valuation of \$41.898.41. After the big fire they had only \$3.30 worth of property, showing a wonderful increase. After some very good singing by the choir, the congregation was invited to contribute to the Church Fund,—a request which was liberally responded to.

THE JUDGMENT DAY.

Sermon by the Rev. N. H. Axtell, of the Park Avenue Church.

Avenue Church.

The Rev. N. H. Axtell prached at the Park
Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey streets, last evening, taking a
his theme "The Judgment Day," II. Pete, iii. 19-11. The speaker commenced by saying that the Scripture affirmed that God had appointed the Scripture amrined that God man appointed a day in which He would judge the world in righteomeness, by that man whom He had a dained, and that all must appear before that the judgment seat; that every case may receive the things done in the body according to that done whether good or bad. The Scriptures that prove and inform the people of this great event were minute and multiplied. Science very fully corroborate these teachings. Astronomy, the oldest born pointed to the sun as a globe in intense ig to the moon as having been a globe of fire, now cooled and covered with extinct volcances; and out into space filled with burning suna. Ge verified the language preceding the text. Peter appealed to geological fact; he pointed to the

world that then was as having been overflowed with water and having perished. Geology pointed to eleven, possibly a score, of world re-The speaker then proceeded to argue that the The speaker then proceeded to argue that the elements of the Judgment were in the early. The earth was not fixed in shape or place. If a last long enough the poles and equators will change places, as they had once done already that the transfer would be the poles and equators will be the poles and equators will be the poles. change places, as they had once done already. Alaska, with its useless icebrgs, would then be our Cuba; the place where Napoleon made cannous of ice hard enough to bear a discharge would swelter under intensest heat. A chang-like this had renewed the face of the early. depression of a few feet near the Baitic may have produced the flood. While its shores rise number of feet in a century, Switzerland sink.
Oxygen, the great element of life, and Oxygen, the great fire, was one-fifth of this time. Great heat was the result of changing these combinations, and if the combinations were changed, the earth, sea, and air ware highly combustible. The nitrogen of the air world pass off in great noise. In the year 63 remarkable eruptions of Vesuvius occurred, burring the circles of Herculaneum, Pompeli, and Stabia. Numberless were the examples of these force in the earth. Such operations had happened of old. the State in all questions, not only of faith, but

old.

In May, 1866, a star in the northern crown
burst forth in extraordinary brilliancy. In two
weeks it declined from the second magnitude to
the eighth—it was the sun of some planetary system wrapped in a burning atmosphere. Having accomplished its destiny, it disappeared. The speaker then quoted from Winchell and Lyell to show what a precarious bridge the world was traveling over to eternity, corroborating the text as to the fate of the earth before the jaig-

The mind, as well as the earth, contained the elements of judgment. What was called memory was composed of two faculties: retention, which is common to all men, and reproduction, which differs according to the health and habit. All men retained all, but could generally only reproduce a part at a given moment. The soil reproduce a part at a given moment.
often arose above these physical dist orien arose above these physical mannines, we bester delivering the reply to Hayne, or ma drowning, when all facts were reproduced. When all the material globe and the dull bodies of men were dissolved in the great day, nothing would be left to cover up the thoughts of a lifetime!

Conscience, or God in the soul, was anoth the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ. While retentiate kept every thought, word, and act reserved conscience itself was a court that rendered section upon each.

But this was not all, for other powers were not less active. None were temperature to extend the secret.

less active. None were temporary, but eterns They made character, and character in the They made character, and character in its resurrection body was visible. The tendencial manifest itself was seen even in our present bodies. Age could not be concealed, nor happiness, nor sin. Each sin made its own pecular mark, and would perfectly succeed hereafter. The crafty soul would show the windegree of craftiness it possessed; the wretch would look wretched; the vision would show when the muriciple would have the muriciple.

their story in the leaves of geolog, would not be greates."

This great end could only be accomplished by preaching the Word of Gold. They had always to return to the real remerty for sin, because it had the Divine inspiration and sanction, which made it potent. It was the best instrument for the conversion of man, because it taught him a knowledge of Gold. The mission of Christ on earth glare of the lightning would only to make the scene more terrible! The six would be turned into darkness, and in the glat the moon into blood; the stars would withing their shining in the gloom and then light it as they fell from heaven. Then would be had the voice of the archangel heralding the coming of the Son of Man, and the trumpet would be going and the dead would hear His voice and sound, and the dead would hear His voice right into Jerusalem, where stood Filate's hall in which Christ had been talsely accused and basely given over to an ignominious death,—and there preached that the Man who had died upon the cross was, indeed, the Son of God.

They pointed to the stone rolled back from the sepulchre, and said, "You siew Him, but He has arisen." They pointed to Mount Olivet, within sight of Jerusalem, and the search peak from which lie had mounted above the clouds and accended into heaven. Their words carried with them conviction.

The seeds of the faith were planted, and from that time until now, nearly 2,000 years, the work of salvation had been going forward. The nations were, every hour, growing out of the darkness of heathendom and couling into full view of that light which was eternal for the souls of men. Therefore, the preaching of the Gospel was the only true way in which to bring the people to Christ. Firm in this belief, the minority should bind up their loins, and go forth upon their missions with pure hearts and can dead would hear His voice and some forth! The earth and the sea would grather with angels and Christ would grather with angels and Christ would pather with angels and Christ would pather with angels and Christ would by all nations, and the dead would hear His voice and come forth! The earth and the sea would grather with angels and Christ would pather with angels and Christ would pather with angels and Christ would be at house of the had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! All the had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged according to their works! He had been Savior, so was He now judged acc

wrote to his sweetheart that circumstant numerous to mention had induced him t

THE FINANCES.

Why Greenbacks Were Made Le Tender by Statute.

How to Produce an Eter See-Saw.

Effect of Specie Resumption on E ing Contracts.

LEGAL TENDERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Prioune:
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Of all questions eve
fore the public mind for consideration, our cial one, as we are now situated, both final and politically, is beyond comparison the and pointedly, is beyond comparison to important, and most difficult of solutions seem to have finally reached the convicti generally that a radical change in our figures wastem is absolutely necessary to revive ried interests of our country, so gene pressed and prostrated, and a return to a cie standard is now believed to be the or cie standard is now believed to be the or and permanent remedy. How we are to without bringing great disaster, is the rotant question, and about as difficul-land a ship safely in a stiff breeze, un-

Referring, now, to one point only in the submitted to Congress by Secretary Brist the resumption of specie payments, ind and urged by the President, it is recommended to repeal the Legal-Pender act, the effect at an early day—our greenbacks to be a legal-tender on all contracts after day, but to remain a legal-tender for all of tracts made prior to that day.

Now, I am unable to comprehend how peal of the Legal-Pender act can affect an unit the greenbacks as a legal-tender for at tract, new or old, so long as it is in circumd in the hands of a third party.—for every note it is written on the back. "The Referring, now, to one point only in the

nuit the glood of the contract, new or old, so long as it is in circu and in the hands of a third party.—for every note it is written on the back. "This is algal-tender at its face value for all public and private, except for and interest on the public debt," this is as much a part of the note as the it for so many dollars,—just as sacred an ing. To annul this feature of the gree which gives it its value mainly, if it be cable at all legally, is repudiation, as much to repudiate the face of it. There is no lito the time the greenbacks shall remain a tender, and it must continue as such so it is in circulation. The people have generously confiding towards the Governmost unwisely so, too, and most disastrou all our home interests,—in submittinging the financial policy of our Government, has been directly to improve the value onational bonds only, without any special to give us a good, sound currency at hom I don't think any policy to actually depthem will now be acquiesced in, even by the most of our currency, and awakening to othe consequences of our financial polic lecting our home interests in the important of our currency, and awakening to occarion. I do not propose to give my v present on our financial problem further tay, and with no feeling of egotism, it have been, and are now, laboring under the est errors on this subject, and until we evest ourselves of them and better compute true laws of finance, and our own readition relative to them, we are likely to

dicion relative to them, we are likely to tad worse, by adopting any policy who poses to accommodate itself specially present system of finances and condition, your permission, I will give my views of question, which, without detail, will requestal articles.

SPECIE STAN

cound. Greenbacks were made legal-ter ground of imperious necessity in time of That necessity has long since passed away Congress would not now have the constit authority to make Treasury-notes a legal-t It is not proposed to take from these note legal-tender character, except as to ne and to do that cannot in any way depreci able by the Government. There never time when a man was compelled to exchan property or his labor for greenbacks, and gress can without any violation of contr ay that he shall not be compelled to take

in payment of debt contracted after a day in the future. This must be obvious correspondent after a little reflection. INTERCONVERTIBLE BONDS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Bay City, Mich., Dec. 18.-I. If gre

were made interconvertible with 5 per cen States to exchange bonds for greenba greenbacks for bonds, dollar for lar, at the pleasure of the —what would be the effect; (1) greenbacks? (2) On the 5 per cent gold b (3) On the public credit? (4) On the

II. If then, all credit currency, except backs, were made illegal, and banking in department, except that of issuing c made free-what would be the effect : [1] currency of the country, especially as registrent of the United States? (3) On the backing of the United States? (3) On the ampublic debt, without interest, which the I trade would keep afloat in the shape reney?

III. If, instead of existing legal-tender visions, parties were to be compelled to gold or silver, or wheat, according a might contract in writing to do,—leaving backs to be legal tender only in cases

backs to be legal tender only in cases there was no special written contract wise,—what would be the effect (1) on morals? (2) on trade and commerce?

IV. How far would immediate action of part of Congress, incorporating the above gestions, go towards meeting the difficult the situation in raising the value of green introducing the circulation of coin, each the credit of the Government, providing a reddit currency, and in reforming the backets of the country?

Hoping that you will not confound this part of the country of the country of the country?

ANSWEE. 2

Answer. 2

The interconvertible bond can only be able in a certain contingency. If the bon currency bond it will only be equivalent in to the currency, and will not improve the lf it is a gold bond, it can only raise green to reach to par by having a rate of interest high e to carry the bond to par in gold; that rate 5 per cent. When the bond advances per cent above par, there will be a rush of backs to be invested; when the bond dec low par the gold will disappear and the paper dollars will be called out. Thus the be an eternal see-saw. If the bond she main above par, the greenbacks would all and keep retired—permanently invested. becessary to discuss the other points raise our correspondent.

RESUMPTION AND CONTRACTS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Dec. 19.—As a co reader of THE TRIBUNE, and having some in the result of the finance problem before American people for solution, I have be terested by the way you treat the subject low me to ask you: What will be the eff existing contracts for the payment of Talling due subsequent to the time that Co may fix for specie resumption? Would contracts be payable in gold, dollar for or in gold enough to equal their value time of making the contract? E. I.

The act of Congress fixing a date who form

overnment will resume specie payments howise affect the obligation of any existing tract. Payments falling due subsequent date will be payable, as now, in legal-tender now worth 88 cents be then loo cents, the effect will be just the some legal-tender advanced in value from the legal-tender advanced in value from the legal-tender advanced in value from an irredeemable from an irredeemable from an irredeemable from the legal-tender advanced in value from the legal-tender now worth 85 cents be the legal-tender now worth 85 cents have been legal-tender now have been leg

lot, corner of Oak and day 100 feet; improvements on and construction of chapel, of church proper, as far as total, \$24,100; of this sum has been already paid, leaving what over \$8,000 to be collective. On the collective of the debt, which will next summer, leaving about by the congregation. They car, raised \$4,000—the Society puting half the sum, and the \$236. God bless them all, and property on the world pro

property on the West Side 798.41, all paid for. This, with the church and lot, operty valuation of \$41.

g fire they had only \$3,200 owing a wonderful increase, od singing by the choir, the ted to contribute to the nest which was liberally re-

JUDGMENT DAY.

v. N. II. Axtell, of the Park Axtell preached at the Park reets, last evening, taking as andgment Day," II. Peter, iii. r commenced by saying that ged that God had appointed e would judge the world in that man whom He had orall must appear before seat; that every one the things done in the to that done whether criptures that prove and in-I this great event were minute science very fully corroporated Astronomy, the oldest born, as a globe in inten g been a globe of fire, now with extinct volcances; and d with burning suns. Ge

e preceding the text. Peter

al fact; he pointed to the

as having been overflowed having perished. Geology possibly a score, of world reproceeded to argue that the independent were in the earth and in shape or place. If it the poles and equators will they had once done already they had once done already where Napoleon place where Napoleon made of enough to bear a discharge, der intensest heat. A change wed the face of the earth. A few feet near the Battic may of flood. While its shores rise a a century, Switzerland sinks, great element of life, and h of our atmosphore,—eight-

ples of these forces ons had happened of traordinary brilliancy. In two from the second magnitude to as the sun of some planetary in a burning atmosphere. Hav-d its destiny, it disappeared, en quoted from Winchell and at a precarious bridge the world to te eternity, corroborating the

ording to the health and nabutall, but could generally only at a given moment. The soul is these physical disabilities, as ing the reply to Hayne, or men all facts were reproduced, terial globe and the dull bodies solved in the great day, nothing cover up the thoughts of a life-

God in the soul, was another communion was had with the ied no knowledge, but decided, ag or sanctioning every human illed it the candle of the Lord; e no Gospel law could come, in the heart even of a heathen, n God shall judge the y Jesus Christ. While retention ight, word, and act reserved, f was a court that rendered sen-

ot all, for other powers were not ne were temporary, but eternal, aracter, and character in the y was visible. The tendency to was seen even in our present ald not be concealed, nor happi-lach sin made its own peculiar perfectly succeed hereafter, oul would show the very craftiness it possessed; aftiness it possessed look wretched: the vicion he murder would bear its vis-

perations of the spirit would be
se of judgment of judgment in the
ist. He did not suffer in tha
the justice of God. His misture love. It was not justice,
d alone. It was the exemptifileve. One part of God's charshown; the justice must be
ter. For this purpose
muitted all judgment to
lat God might be seen
udement must be public. Had
ransgression, there would have
f expiation. But the universe
tixed condition of humanity, in
een without mark of dishoner, ne on without mark of dishonor, an often without reward, pro-fore they could justify the ways

interest they could justify the ways then turned from the considers are served in the earth, in the let, to come of the delineations and said the judgment would suddenly, and wish certhe earth beneath. The to and fro like a circukard, and like a cottage. Earthquakes, hose convulsions that had left leaves of geology, would come ind fice away, and the mountains ind; there would be the sea and when the fountains of the broken up, and the earth stood and in the water; the air would and tempest, dark vapors, and. The voice of thunder and the lightning would only servene interest, dark vapors, and into darkness, and in the glar lood; the stars would witbdraw the gloom and then light it up heaven. Then would be heard archangel heralding the coming lan, and the trumpet would lead would hear His voice and cearth and the sea would give ingels would gather with angels and the trumpet would in a would lead would hear His throne, wall nations, to be a not one of the works! As a wire, so was He now judgelle had been Savior. Having numblest condition to ransom wed penalty, He was now higher to administer justice. With the had been Savior. Having heralding the winders should not stand in that characters would be witnesses well be instified or lie would brings to light of the present of the would be a thousand see, Chryst would be a thousand spicture the speaker concluded mountains to the people, gaths.

intotion to the people, gathest, to be holy in all converses, and constantly looking for the the coming of the day of the

THE FINANCES. Why Greenbacks Were Made Legal-

Tender by Statute. How to Produce an Eternal

See-Saw.

Effect of Specie Resumption on Existing Contracts.

LEGAL TENDERS.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Of all questions ever bepre the public mind for consideration, our finanslope, as we are now situated, both financially and politically, is beyond comparison the most portant, and most difficult of solution. We sen to have finally reached the conviction very merally that a radical change in our financial mem is absolutely necessary to revive the vaand interests of our country, so generally destandard is now believed to be the only true ad permanent remedy. How we are to do this shoot bringing great disaster, is the all-un-ortant question, and about as difficult as to igid a ship safely in a stiff breeze, under full

minutted to Congress by Secretary Bristow for the resumption of specie payments, indorsed, and urged by the President, it is recommended

be resumption by president, it is recommended as the first important and direct step to that eat to repeal the Legal-Tender act, to take dect at an early day—our greenbacks to cease to be a legal-tender on all contracts after that day, but to remain a legal-tender for all did commissioned prior to that day.

Now, I am unable to comprehend how a repeal of the Legal-Tender act can affect and anish the greenbacks as a legal-tender for any commit new or old, so long as it is in circulation, and in the hands of a third party.—for upon seep note it is written on the back. This note is legal-tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except for duties and interest on the public debt," and the same and private, except for duties and interest on the public debt, and are offered and bind-same annual, this feature of the greenback. an interest of the note as the face of it for so many dollars,—just as sacred and binding flo annul this feature of the greenback, which gives it its value mainly, if it be practicale at all legally, is repudiation, as much so as prepudiate the face of it. There is no limit as whe time the greenbacks shall remain a legal-bader, and it must continue as such so long as it in circulation. The people have been generously confiding towards the Government,—most unwisely so, too, and most disastronsly for all our home interests,—in submitting so far to the financial policy of our Government, which has been directly to improve the value of our maional bonds only, without any special effort give us a good, sound currency at home, and

minnal bonds only, without any special errort regive us a good, sound currency at home, and I don't think any policy to actually depreciate tern will now be acquiesced in, even by the Republican party.

Public sentiment is just beginning to realize the terms of our financial policy, negliging our home interests in the important material policy, and awakening to our realize the four currency and awakening to our realized. seding our nome interests in the important matit of our currency, and awakening to our real
andition. I do not propose to give my views at
greent on our financial problem further than to
ay, and with no feeling of egotism, that we
have been, and are now, laboring under the gravsterrors on this subject, and until we can direst ourselves of them and better comprehend
that have of finance, and our own real conhe true laws of finance, and our own real conthe true laws of mance, and our own real con-cine relative to them, we are likely to make had sorse, by adopting any policy which pro-poses to accommodate itself specially to our present system of finances and condition. With our permission, I will give my views on this castion, which, without detail, will require sev-mal articles.

\*\*Special Standard.\*\*

ANSWER. The point made by our correspondent is not wad. Greenbacks were made legal-tender by sainte, which was of such questionable author-ir that it could only be pronounced legal on the gound of imperious necessity in time of war. hat necessity has long since passed away, and uthority to make Treasury-notes a legal-tender his not proposed to take from these notes their epal-tender character, except as to new conmets made after a certain date in the future, wito do that cannot in any way depreciate the rule of the notes, which will always be receivable by the Government. There never was a time when a man was compelled to exchange his property or his labor for greenbacks, and Congress can without any violation of contract now my that he shall not be compelled to take them correspondent after a little reflection.

INTERCONVERTIBLE BONDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 18.—I. If greenbacks were made interconvertible with 5 per cent gold nds-that is, the Treasurer of the United States to exchange bonds for greenbacks, or preenbacks for bonds, dollar for dollar, at the pleasure of the holder -what would be the effect; (1) On the greenbacks? (2) On the 5 per cent gold bonds? (3) On the public credit? (4) On the money

IL If, then, all credit currency, except greenbacks, were made illegal, and banking in every rtment, except that of issuing currency, made free—what would be the effect: (1) On the turency of the country, especially as regards the croustion of com? (2) On the banking system the United States? (3) On the amount of public debt, without interest, which the needs of trade would keep affeat in the shape of cur-

The world keep state of existing legal-tender pro-resons, parties were to be compelled to pay in gold or silver, or wheat, according as they night contract in writing to do,—leaving greenseas to be legal tender only in cases where there was no special written contract other-tie,—what would be the effect (1) on public menks? (2) on trade and commerce? IV. How far would immediate action on the Part of Congress, incorporating the above sug-restions, go towards meeting the difficulties of the situation in raising the value of greenbacks, introducing the circuittion of congressions, or

as intanon in raising the value of greenbacks, introducing the circulation of coin, enhancing the credit of the Government, providing a sound calif currency, and in reforming the banking yitem of the country?

Hoping that you will not confound this proposition with the "3.65 delusion of Mr. Kelley," but that you will find time and space to give it afair consideration, I am, etc., H. M. F.

fair consideration, I am, etc.,

The interconvertible bond can only be advic-the in a certain contingency. If the bond be a urency bond it will only be equivalent in value urrency, and will not improve the latter. If it is a gold bond, it can only raise greenbacks par by having a rate of interest high enough bearry the bond to par in gold; that rate is now per cent. When the bond advances 1/2 or 1/2 let cent above par, there will be a rush of greenbacks to be invested; when the bond declines beby par the gold will desappear and the cheaper an eternal see-saw. If the bond should reain above par, the greenbacks would all retire, seep retired—permaneutly invested. It is not seery to discuss the other points raised by

RESUMPTION AND CONTRACTS.

And Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Dec. 19.—As a constant athe result of the finance problem before the nerican people for solution, I have been inme to ask you: What will be the effect on the payment of money aling due subsequent to the time that Congress for for specie resumption? Would such ringold enough to equal their value at the of making the contract? E. L. M.

ANSWER. The act of Congress fixing a date when the returnent will resume specie payments will in Payments falling due subsequent to that will be payable, as now, in legal-tender; if tender now worth 88 cents be then worth mits, the effect will be just the same as legal-tender advanced in value from 76

standard of values, and can only be remedied 1 xy being abolished, and having all contracts base of on a standard of fixed values, viz., coin.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 17.—I have to thank you for the insertion of my letter from Davenport and, as you are not aware of the immense er thusiasm that your articles on the resumption of specie payments are creating throughout the Northwest, I must rest a few minutes from selling goods to inform you in which way the popular voice is running. I met one of my customers just now returning from the news-depot with two Tribunes in his hand. "Hallo! you old Democrat, what's the matter? haven't you made a mistake there?" "Oh, no! Don't you know M. has got the reins in his fists now, and, I tell you, old boy, he ain't going to rest till this question is settled. Now here we are, one of the finest countries in the world—plenty of produce, good prices, but no confidence. Now mark my words, and I will tell you how it is. I have two words, and I will tell you how it is. I have two Tribeness. There is my boy over the river, who I have to call on as I pass on my way home, has been stealing my thunder, and, to put him on an equality with myself, I have to give him an original copy." Now, sir, you must be aware, from your increased circulation, that the public is beginning to appreciate your efforts, and I carneetly beg of you to continue to agricult and to stir nu those "dranes" in Congress, putil they. to stir up those "drones" in Congress until they are ashamed of the false position which they at present occupy. Yours respectfully

CANADA BILL.

Exploits of the Leading Three-Card-Monte Man of America.

A Scene on a Railroad Train---The Petition to the Omaha Authorities.

Where His Money Goes.

versally industrious lot of gentlemen, and rarely allow anything of a public interest to escape them. While awarding just praise to such legitimate artists as Booth, Cushman, Toole, and the many other histrionic stars that have honored Chicago with their presence for a few days at a time during the past year, the critics have ignored one who can impersonate any character, either American or foreign, to perfection; and who, in view of a corrupt Police Department, may be looked upon as a permanent resident. He is a tall, dignified man, about 60 years of age, and slightly round-shouldered. At one time shrewd, retiring, and courteous, he is again unwary, sociable, and boisterous. As a reader of human nature on sight he stands unrivaled, and is to-day not only the greatest but the most successful character-actor in the world. Thousands of this man's victims in all sections of the country will corroborate this assertion, and of their own knowledge insist that

canada Bill., in the role of a monte-man, has no equal on or off the stage. Blessed as he is with eyes that carry with their glance an irresistible magnetic power, an elbquent tongue, a perfect command of language, an unflinching nerve, and an abundance of cheek, coupled with his skill as a card-

thrower, it is hardly to be wondered at that Bill has made his name notorious from Canada to California.

A volume could be filled with the exploits of this most consummate swindler, who has taken up his home in Chicago, where so many congenial spirits had preceded him. Little is known as to his history, but by the sobriquet of "Canada Bill" Grangers in all parts of the country traversed by stage or rail have learned to whom they were indebted for depleted wallets. Bill, himself, has nothing to say regarding his automatical control of the country traversed by stage or rail have learned to whom they were indebted for depleted wallets. Bill, himself, has nothing to say regarding his automatical control of the country traversed to the control of the country traversed by stage of the country traversed by the control of the country traversed by the country travers were indebted for depleted wanters. Dan, and self, has nothing to say regarding his anteces denis. He owns up to the plebeian patronymic of William Jones, and claims Devoushire, England, as his birthplace. Fifteen or twenty

emigrated to Canada, and all America was his cyster. He was opposed to manual labor, but insisted that the world owed him a living. If he could not get it, it was owed him a living. If he could not get it, it was because somehody stole it, and he proposed 'to steal from somebody else. He worked the Canadian roads and provincial fairs with such extraordinary success as to necessitate his leaving the Dominion, but not before gaining the cognomen in payment of debt contracted after a day fixed in the future. This must be obvious to our The railroads running through the State of New York were next the scene of Bill's operations, but Vanderbuilt made it too hot for the adventurer, who

where he made a great deal of money out of the miners. With his three greasy pieces of pasteboard, Bill found no difficulty in amassing riches, only to lose them again. He was an inveterate gambler, and proved as hig a pucker when fighting faro as proved as big a sucker when fighting faro as were those who pitted themselves against him at monte. The man's ill luck against a bank is proverbial with the faro fraternity. Tired of constantly roughing it on the Pacific Slope, Canada Bill returned to

THE MISSOURI VALLEY, and, until a year ago, operated almost entirely on trans centering at Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and other river towns. By the small army of monte-men who were constantly congregated in the vicinity of these villages Bill was recognized as King and it, was the height of a gregated in the vicinity of these villages Bill was recognized as King, and it was the height of a roper's ambition to belong to Canada's gang. These steerers never failed to preface a story with "It happened when Canada Bill and I worked, "etc. The bare mention of the man's name in a crowd was enough to draw stories from all sides. Omaha was for a long time his headquarters, and the boys there state that the monte artist had a special antirestate to the Goshad a special antipathy to ministers of the Gospel, and Chicago drummers. Just prior to the decisive steps taken by Col. Miller, of the Omaas Herald, and other prominent citizens, about wo years ago, to rid their city of the gang of lesperadoes and cutthroats that inflicted it, the unject of this sketch had the sublime check to

THE FOLLOWING PETITION in the hands of a member of the City Council. It was presented to that honorable body, and looked upon as a joke, although such was by no mean's the writer's intention :

mean's the writer's intention:

To the Mayor and Honorable Council of the City of Omaha:

1, William Jones (Canada Bill), respectfully ask of your honorable body the consideration of the following proposition:

As you are determined to drive me out of this city, on the ground that I am wrongfully taking from poor people their hard-earned money, and that I get this money distonestly. I will pay into the Treasury of the City of Omaha ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), five of it to remain there, the other five to be a bond binding me, to be forfeited if I fail to comply with this contract, on condition that you allow me to remain in and around Omaha: and I will intenfere with provider in and around Omaha: and I will intenfere with provider in the contract, on condition that you allow me to remain in to be forfeited if I fail to comply with this , on condition that you allow me to remain in and Omaha; and I will interfere with no other persons than preachers and Chicago drummers. I am willing to add to the above sum \$2,000 more per an-num for this privilege, the latter sum to be given to

I pray your honorable body to grant my prayer.
WILLIAM JONES (Canada Bil The politicians finally drove Bill out of Omaha, although other less skillful but more desperate characters were not interfered with. The monte characters were not interfered with. The monte King ceased operating on the Union Pacific Road, located in St. Joseph, and made the Kan-sas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road the base of his operations, fleecing the unwary out of large sums of money almost daily, and getting rid of them with equal celerity in bucking against Walt Overton's game in St. Joe. About this time last year the writer had occa-sion to pass over the road in question from

sion to pass over the road in question from omaha to Kansas City, and when about half way between the first-named place and St. Joseph the passengers in the various coaches were in-formed by the conductor that he had reason to believe the notorious Canada Bill was on the train. His instructions were to

warn the passencers
of the presence of a monte mob, but the law
would not uphold him in ejecting any one who
had paid his fare. Some of the passengers
pricked up their ears at this announcement,
many felt for their pocket-books, and the few
who did not comprehend its nature stared openmouthed for a second or two, and as the conductor disappeared forgot all about it. The reporter was seated in the smoking-car beside a
slick-looking young fellow who claimed to be
the proprietor of a Milwaukee cigar-store. Directly opposite sat a couple of burly fellows
looking not unlike well-to-do drovers, while
across the aisle, reclining in two seats, was a WARN THE PASSENGERS across the aisle, reclining in two seats, was a comfortably-dressed, heavily-whiskered Granger armed with a carpet-bag and several packages. In addition to the passengers mentioned, the car was tolerably well filled, and the lights burned dimly.

attention of the nervous occupants was attracted

to a

TALL SLIM MAN

dressed] in homespun, and carrying a greasy overcoat on one arm. He dropped into one of the two seats partially occupied by the whiskered passenger, and commenced in a cracked voice:

"Cuss Canader Bill. I see him when I was going hum to visit Gabe. He's married to sister Sall, and wus going to sell me a hoss, but this feller Bill won my money with three little keards, and I had ter walk eighteen miles. He gin me the keards tho? Ha! ha! He gin me the keards tho? Ha! ha! He gin me the keards, and I fooled Gabe. Won the hoss from him and got it on the brain now. Ide like to see Caneder agin, cos I got Gabe's like to see Canerder agin, cos I got Gabe's money, and dogon'd if I don't know I kin beat him." m."
A philanthropist remonstrated, and suggested

One of the drovers chipped in: "Stranger, you're the biggest kind of a fool to think you uld beat Canada Bill."
"You be dogon'd; I know I kin. I've looked this thing clar through and through, and I'll bet any man in Nebraska I kin win every time. It's

any man in Nebraska I kin win every time. It's done this-a-way."

The speaker straightened himself out, giggling all the time like a half-idiot, smoothed the greasy coat over his knees, and, producing the three cards, after a thorough search through half a dozen peckets, as though they were lost, commenced awkwardly shuffling them. A majority of the passengers gathered around, including both drovers and the cigar-man.

"Naw gentlemen, that deryed skunk does it." "Now gentlemen, thet derned skink does it this-a-way. I don't want to bet with you. I want to get even with him. "Here, young fel-low," addressing the cigar-man, "pick up a

He did so, and it was a queen.

"Now, put it back face down."

More awkward shuffling was included in, and the dealer wanted to lose some of Gabe's money by betting that even "Canerder Bill couldn't pick out the lady-keard."

All hands were silent. It looked simple, the cast deferred to having one end plainly turned up, although apparently unnoticed by the dealer.

"The betting a \$10 note I can pick it out."

The circumvouth was the seaker and the money. The cigar-youth was the speaker, and the money was put up. The Queen was promptly turned

"Well, I be dogond," half whispered the mann hator, "but you can't do it again," and the ner being again plainly in sight.

The man with the whiskers had been evidently

The man with the whiskers had been evidently une a sy for some time, and at last remarked that he c \* uld win at the game.

"You think you can. I think you can't. Yer need hit bet less you want to. I'm looking for that skunk Canerder Bill."

The bet was made, nevertheless, and whiskers wen. Elated with success, he wanted to bet \$50, was accommodated, and lost. Tried it agait a won twice in succession, the engires whistled for a station, and the winness left. The dealer was chaggined, but he detill a few hundred dollars to lose on his game. All hands wanted some of his money, and they were all given a chance, but the Queen could no more be located, and the old dealer could no more be located, and the old dealer chuckled loudly, at the same time keeping up the corr versation as he broke each one of his op-

Having seen all he desired, the reporter went set to the sleeping-car, and was followed in a back to the sleeping-car, and was followed in a few mort lents by the old card sharper. As he passed a long the aisle, with hat drawn down and collar to a rued up, whispering could be seen going on on all sides, and as he leaped from the real platforn of the train, which was going at the rate of \$0 miles an hour, the porter's ejacula-

"THAT'S CANADA BILL," explaine d the state of affairs.

The su a cess of this moute man can be looked upon as a limost wonderful, and while his numerican assist ants have become wealthy through the talents of their leader the latter has been kept poor own 13 to his passion for play. Time and again he I as started from St. Joseph, Kansas city, and Omena, taken half a dozen "bag city, and Omena, taken half a dozen "bag tricks" in a day, returned to the nearest town, and playe i every dollar away against faro. He is as well I nown to the authorities of the various Missourn liver towns as one of their own officials has is saddom interfaced with by thom officials, b 2 t is seldom interfered with by them, his misden a canors being invariably committed on some train running through a county outside of some train running through a county outside of their juris liction. The swindles engineered by this artist in the Missouri Valley, however, occurred iso frequently, and complaints against hir 2 were so numerous, as to cause his being a utiawed from that section of the country, which accounts for his presence in Chi-cago. Since coming here Bill has very seldom worked any of the railroad trains, having found any number of fools here willing to be steered any number of fools here willing to be steered against the guame in salcons or gambling-houses. Like other rascals who find it an easy matter to accumula a wealth. Canada Bill has no idea of the value of money, and is

His donation s to charitable purposes in Kansas to charitable purposes in Kansas city during lus stay there amounted to a yery arge sun, as al he was in the habit of staking every broken gambler who came to him. It is told of him it at Peel, who was killed in Montana, once a plied to Bill for \$1,000. The latter was out of funds also, but promised to bredere the stay of the product to the stay of the latter was out of funds also, but promised to produce the sum in twenty-four hours. He started out the next morning, and before noon beat a party of successful miners out of more than triple that amount, thus keeping his word. ished about this man would fill a volume. detectives were once sent from Kanasa City to arrest him, and he knew it. They were playing it very fine, but he beat them. Before they could arrest him, and he had all their money and a gold watch. They dare not "squeal," and he got away at the time, but was subsequently arrested.

Just as long as Canada Bill remains in this city three-card me, they did not not will be as the city three-card me, are will continue to flourish as city three-card m c nte will continue to flourish as it does now, and never did before, until Bill's advent.

The Romancas of Hans von Bulow. A Munich corr e spondent of the New York Times gives the following particulars of Hans

Times gives the following particulars of flaus von Bulow's life:

It was Liszt who persuaded the youthful Hans von Bulow to renounce the scales of justice for the gamus of the piano-forte, and the greatest pinnist of modern times gave him not cauly lessons, which he retused to nearly all applicants, but his daughter, whom he could only give to or at. So at least it would seem, though in fact he game, he afterwards to another. Liszt and Bulow were both mad—the only question being which was made a st—about the music of Wagner. Mme. von Bulo v; on the other hand, like so many persons of good a sate, held Wagner's music in abhorrence, and had pauricularly desired both her father and her husband "never to introduce that man to her." One night, he viever, at a party, what was sure sooner or later to happen, did in fact take place. Wagner was presented to Mme. Bulow, had a long conversation which her, and made upon her that powerful impression which is a makes upon every one—less, as it seems to me, by his music than by his writings, and less by lu's writings than by his conversation. Mme. von Bulow, at all events, who detested Wagner's music, was so charmed by his sonversation that she come a need to become his wife. The daughter of Liszt—n's we he Abbe Liszt—and of his Austrian wife, born I rincess von Lichtenstein, had of course been broug lit up a Roman Catholic. Wagner, on the other hand, is a Protestant—sufficiently so, at least, to enable him to get married to another man's wife in presence of a Protestant pastor. Mme. von Bulow, then, in leaving ther husband, abandoned at the same time her religion. The divorce, which she could not have obtained as a Catholic, was granted to her as a Lutheran, and the a Lutheran church she became the wife of the great Wagner. One can never know the whole truth of such mysterious affairs as this, but I am right as to the main facts. What I do not understand in the matter is how Liszt could have assisted at the marriage, as he did; and, further, how Bulow can continue, as he clo von Bulow's life :

Tithes and I leer.

From the New York Tribune.

The analogy between Rum and Religion has been discussed, but has nev er been practically determined; and now, in England, comes up the recondite relation of Tithes at a libeer. The Manchester Examiner informs us that it is the reconstruction of the rector's North Wale at for the rector's chester Examiner informs us that it is the rec-ognized custom in North Wale 41 for the rector's agent to give the farmers and o ther tithe-payers, when they settle their dues, tickets for beer which are convertible into mait liquor at any inn in the neighborhood. The tre at, it appears, is governed by the amount of tith e paid. In a certain parish a crown gets a half-pint ticket; 10 stream of the paid. shillings a pint; but then, £10, or even £15, en shillings a pint; but then, £10, or even £10, entitle the payer to no more than 3 quarts at the
rector's expense. The holder, however, isn't
obliged to drink his whole allo w ance at once;
for the publican will open an acc a unit with him,
and permit him to swig out the rector's beer by
installments. It is an underst cod thing, we
suppose, that the beer shall be a bout and good,
for the honor of the Church, which should be
called £1. Andrew's and have XXX for its mysti-

From the Worcester (Mass.) tipy.

Among the humors of yesterday's election was the fact that in Ward 2 a hust and and his the fact that in Ward 2 a bust and and his wife were the opposing candidates for the School Committee, Mr. Rogers having bee a nominated by the "Citizens," and Mrs. Rogers on the Independent ticket. The wife proved a stronger candidate than the husband, and reweived twice as many votes or thereabout. We have not heard of a domestic quarrel arising t from this political rivalry, and we trust there will be mone, but the experiment seems to be needlessly hazardous. FOR CHRISTMAS.

Novelties in Cards, Envelopes, and Note-Paper.

Table-Ware --- Beautiful Designs in Glass, China, Majolica, &c.

Christmas-Trees and Their Appendages.

While Fashion reigns supreme at all times, she s by no means inclined to ignore her power at Christmas-time. Then she demands that certain rites and ceremonies be performed; and that all the world shall put on festal garments, and eat. drink, and be merry,-without, however, feeling it at all necessary to add the gloomy conclusion arrived at, or bring it prominently before her votaries. CARDS, ENVELOPES, AND NOTE-PAPER.

First, then, invitations are necessary; and nese may be printed either on a very large card, 3½ by 5½ inches, and inclosed in an envelope to fit it, or on a smaller card, or note-paper nearly square. Chicago, through the medium of Cobb's Library, stroduced to the public the exceedingly long and narrow cards which were first used at the Grant-Honore wedding. These were for several weeks the rage, and the fashion crept Eastward instead of Westward, following its usual course from the Atlantic cities westward), so that it has nly now reached certain cities, while, in the arger ones, it has been for some time universal. But no fashion can last more than a few weeks. Mrs. Exclusive must have something different from what Mesdames Tom, Dick, and Harry, are ising; and the fancy now is, at least in weddingcards, for envelopes more nearly square and of medium size, with a raised border around them. Cards, and invitations on note-paper that will fold to fit, may be used with these.

Another novelty, however, which Chicago has

been the first to introduce from Paris, -the only new thing for a long time in ornamentation, -is a single initial in colors, such as black and gold. mauve outlined with ecarlate, or pale green and ilver. This initial is 3 inches long and 3/4 wide. and is placed horizontally, instead of vertically, on the paper. It is original, elegant, and effect-

of-roses tint, an exquisite shade, and beautiful material, at 75 cents a quire. Another beautiful paper is the Scotch paper,—a gray-granite, with the thistle painted on it. If you have been inrited, and are very sorry you cannot go, you can ourchase beautiful regret papers, with exquisite doral designs painted by hand, both on paper and envelope, for 50 cents each. Of course, while one issues invitations by

undreds, his regrets are only occasional. Quaint noverties from the Vienna Exposition are "Devil" papers, with all sorts of black demons, dancing frantically on red margins. Another design contains vegetables of all descriptions, in place of an initial or monogram. These might be used effectively by the Grangers,—each asbe used effectively by the Orangers,—each assuming a different species as a heraldic design.

Mr. Brown might use the tomato, and Mr. Smith the potato; Mr. Jones could indite effusions to the future Mrs. Jones beneath the pleasant suggestions of asparagus or celery, while poor Mrs. Robinson could tell her woes in most tearful style with an onion embellishing her paper. Oneions as these designs are, they are most Curious as these designs are, they are most

Another novelty is in Japanese paper, with beautifully-painted Oriental (or perhaps, as we are placed toward them now, we should more truthfully say, far Occidental) designs on riceaper, so called, but which is really made from paper, so called, but which is really made from the pith of the bamboo. These have fans, toys, and Japanese figures, in various kinds, and in the finest colors adorning them. The envelopes accompanying these are long and narrow, and made by hand,—opening at the end. They are among the most curious of the unported wares. An English card, which has been

An English card, which has been sent over as a sample for a mourning card, has a black and bright-red border. It is in extremely bad taste, and would correspond with the "Devil" paper. In fact, it is very suggestive of what has usually been called "Devil's mourning." A very beautiful card for semi-mourning has a mative edge.

Appropriate for the season is a large variety of holiday cards. It is customary among English people to send these pretty little painted or lithographed cards, with their pleasant greetings, to their friends at this season. Some are quite simple; others are beautifully decorated with autumn-leaves and exquisite flowers; while the finer ones have illuminated borders inclosing

christmas note-paper is in pale green with a white edge, bearing the motto, "Merry Christmas." New Year's cards are in variety,—some with scroll-work, figures, or flo-floral decorations, in pencil designs, while others are more elaborate. One very others are more elaborate. One very quaint one represents "all the world turning over a new leaf;" while another, which, it is to be feared, might be appropriate to some of the masculine persuasion, contains two bull-dogs, and the motto, "We still live." Most young ladies would prefer that the class of bipeds to whom that quadrupedal card might assimilate, should be consulenced by hould be conspicuous by their absence rather han their presence. They would not be at ail TABLE-WARE.

Having thus sent your invitations in some one of the fashionable forms, it now becomes necessary to entertain your friends, and she would be a strange woman indeed who, if her purse was long enough, would not seek the daintiest vitreous and ceramic ware she could find with which to grace her table. The finest papers and choicest flowers able. The finest napery and choicest flowers are a matter of course, but every day something new is shown in beautiful dishes and glassware. The heavy English glass is now supposed to be the most fashionable, but it is very slowly super-seding the more delicate and beautiful Baccarat vitrefactions. Spoon-holders in English glass are cut in diamond facets at the bottom, and en-graved at the top in fenn and rose-leaf patterns, or garlands of flowers. Heavy fruit- and cakeare a matter of course, but every day something or garlands of flowers. Heavy fruit- and cake-standards have rims turned over and cut in deep scallops, with diamond facets. Others are in cut lozenge patterns. A new glass standard is held by an exquisitely-carved Parian figure, and engraved with a wreath of fern-leaves. The gobiets are of very large size. All sorts of butter- and cheese-dishes are made in glass. The finger-bowls are of very large size, and are on stand-ards, like the new tea and coffee-cups. Some-thing novel in a finger-bowl is in Majolica ware, and represents the leaves and flowers of the lotos-blossom. These are \$12 a dozen. A punch-tureen in English glass is shaped like a barrel, and mounted on a standard. Beautiful epergnes are in frosted glass, with triple dishes. The Parian pitchers are unusually beautiful, epergnes are in frosted glass, with triple dishes. The Parian pitchers are unusually beautiful, while the lotos-blossom again appears on those of Majolica ware. Salad-bowls are also in Majolica ware; but among the most beautiful is a palepink Wedgewood bowl, with a wreath of roses around it. Cream-pitchers are ornamented with curious faces,—some of them the prettiest of behics, while others are of more mature expressions. babies, while others are of more mature expres-

chocolate-pots with covera in imitation Parian ware, are very pretty. In tea-sets are all manner of designs,—the recent mania for kettle-drums having introduced a great variety of solitaire and tete-a-tete sets. There are beantifully ornamented lava sets in dark sienna shades; Chinese sets; black-and-gold sets; Wedgewood, and an infinite variety of Sevres, Dresden, and English china. Among the dessert-sets are plates and compotes in dark red, with gilt borders, and embellished with landscapes; else sets in pink-and-blue Ferench china, with sert-sets are plates and compotes in dark red, with gilt borders, and embellished with landscapes; also, sets in pink-and-blue French china, with fruit and leaf designs. A curious/tea-set is in black and pink on a white ground. Majolica flower and nut-dishes are appropriately ornamented with Cupids and squirrels. A game-dush has a quail perched on the cover, as natural as life. A very large dish in Majolica ware, simulating a basket, has a white hen sitting on the top for a cover,—three gray ones at the bottom forming the feet. Bread-and-milk bowls in exquisite china, varying from \$2 to \$5, would be a pleasant addition to the sick-room equipage. Sardine-jars and olive-pots are beautifully made in china, and suitably ornamented.

Among the ornaments are some exquisite things. Large tulip-shaped vases are made reversible; while a crystal cross on a pedestal intended to twine ivy around, is something wondrously unique. The flower-stands for mantels and windows are now very large, holding several of what our ancestors called beau-pots, in place of the single one on the jardiniere pedestal or table. In the tea-sets, one quaint design is in Chinese figures, and has a butterfly in coral for a haudle. The dinner-sets are complete,—the newest being a griffin pattern. An exquisite set of painted china has the cups all footed, and an exquisite wreath painted around them. Match-

making owls in Parian are offset by the bachelor owl. One of the most charming designs, however, is that of Love and Hymen struggling together.—Love essaying to prevent the other annoyed mischief-maker from treading on and crushing the heart he has pierced with his arrows.

Having thus shown what beautiful things may be bought for the proper serving of the Christian.

be bought for the proper serving of the Chr mas feast, there yet remains an essential wh neither great nor little folks will be willing to overlook. This is

overlook. This is

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

A new fancy—a German idea—is to cover the
upper portion of the branches with cotton, and
pile the same material around the bottom,—thus
simulating spoor. simulating snow. A curious compound of gela-tinous links is one of the new fancies for ornatinous links is one of the new fancies for ornamenting them. They are in bright, transparent colors, and very beautiful. The new and brilliant balls are very large and very strong, costing from 40 to 75 cents each, but not breaking like the older, cheeper, and frailer varieties. Little transparency lanterns hold the candies, There are all varieties of dolls, and some of the new wax and Parian heads are exquisite. They are made to turn, so as to add a more life.

They are made to turn, so as to add a more life-They are made to turn, so as to add a more life-like expression to them. "Realiy-real hair" is the last invention; and the previous substitute of flax, jute, linen, or silk, is no longer tolerated by the rising generation; or, in other words, the doll must have human hair, such as is bought by Mamma at the hair-stores when her own scanty supply is insufficient. Then there is every-thing in the way of a wardrobe for these fashion-able purposes. and french bonnets and dresses. There are dolls' tea and dinner sets in endless variety, some of them quite large enough for little Mademoiselle to entertain her youthful friends at a juvenile kettledrum.

Noah's arks are now three-story affairs, with all the animals imaginable in them. Other Swiss.

all the animals imaginable in them. Other Swiss sets of animals are wonderful specimens of wood-carving by that ingenious people. The wood-carving by that ingenious people. The papier-mache sets represent an entire menagerie in the most perfect coloring and form. There are all sorts of kitchen-equipments and culinary utensils, with improved ranges to cook on; while simulated food on dishes is ready for those who are not permitted the luxury of genuine cooking. Tool-chests and magic lanterns for boys are made better and more ingenious every vear while much of the folls, furnitives. for boys are made better and more ingenious every year, while much of the dolls' furniture for little girls is of a large size and very durable, Among the mechanical toys, an acrobat displays wonderful skill on the horizontal bar; and the Ethiopian dancers have been taught every changing step in the most intricate clog-dance. A new game is a wheel which, turned, gives a correct answer to any question parmed on a series. a new game is a wheel which, turned, gives a correct answer to any question named on a series of cards. New blocks are in designs representing circus-figures; while the books are very pretty,—those of the Germans combining mechanical action with the ordinary pictures and reading matter. A very pretty present for a child is a standing tapestry-frame, with canvas, and several patterns. and several patterns.

and several patterns.

Among the finer goods are seal and Russia handkerchief and glove cases; also, some in painted wood. Writing-deeks and jewel-cases are more beautiful than ever, while one mon-choir-case in hand-carved wood, the cover decorated with an oil-painting, is really a little gem. Thanks for information are due Messrs. Cobb, Ovington Brothers, and Schweitzer & Beer.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FLORIDA. The vote of Florida, officially declared on the

10th of December, is as follows for Members of Congress: | Republican | Democrat. | 1. Purmad. | 10,052 | Henderson. | 9,377 | 2. Walis. | 8,557 | Finley. | 8,178

The result as to the Legislature is as heretofore announced, viz. : a tie, 12 to 12, in the Senate; 29 Democrats and 24 Republicans in the House. The Republican majority in the State is located in a few counties, and both Henderson and Finley (Democrats) will appeal to the next Congress for seats therein.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 19.-The official election returns of this place, not being received at the meeting of the State Board of Canvassers, were not counted, but have since been received. Gov. Bagley received 83 votes, and Henry Chamberlain 115. The other Republican candidates received 81, and the Democratic candidates 119. For Representative in Congress, Bradley received 81, and George F. Lewis 120, which makes Bradley's majority 240, and Bagley's 5,937. There will probably be a contested seat in the Legislature in the First District (Livingston County), awarded to the Democratic candidate by the Board of Canvassers. One township, it is reported, they did not open, and defaue the result in for several days after the alexitim. result in for several days after the election although it gave 83 majority for Meyer.

ARKANSAS. The vote of Arkansas, Nov. 3, for Representatives in Congress: autumn-leaves and exquisite flowers; while the liner ones have illuminated borders inclosing 1, Ganse 9,448 Rogers 5,204 come pretty Christmas carol. 2, Siemons 12,166 Cayton 10,483

> In the Third District, Hugh F. Thomason, ultra Democrat, had 1,496 votes. In the Fourth District, the contest was abandoned by the Republican candidate, Mr. Lander, who, in a card, requested that Gunter have no opposition. CASUALTIES.

SAD ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. VAN WERT, O., Dec. 19 .- Robert Conn and family were on their way to church in a wagon from the country this morning, when the horses took fright as a train was passing a crossing, and Mrs. Conn, fearing a runaway, attempted to jump from the wagon. Her clothes caught and pulled her under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over her, killing her almost instantly.

S pecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. IRONTON, O., Dec. 20.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon Henry Harry Bredon, in attempting to take a loaded revolver from his brother Charley, about 6 years old, it was discharged, the ball entering Charley's forehead. He cannot possibly

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF BY THE CARS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 19.—A boy named David Sullivan, about 12 years old, while attempting to jump on a switch-engine at Peoria Junction, this afternoon, slipped and fell, and had his right leg cut off above the knee and his eft leg cut off below the knee. He will proba

CRUSHED BY THE CARS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—Yesterday, while oy was helping his father, a switchman named Miller, about a train at Grand Trunk Junction, he was crushed by a couple of cars that came to gether as he endeavored to couple them.

cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Dec. 19.—John Orrell, a married man, 26 years of age, was killed by the cars, 2 miles south of here, on the North Ver-non & Louisville Railroad, last evening. He left here shortly after dark, intoxicated. EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—A locomotive on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad exploded vesterday near Laingsburg, scalding the fireman and badly damaging the engine.

SUSPENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CRESTON, Ia., Dec. 20.—The firm of Colby & Daltey, merchants and dealers in grain, sus pended yesterday and assigned all their property to A. D. Temple, Cashier of S. H. Mallory & Co.'s bank, for the benefit of their creditors. It is thought their liabilities are between \$25, 000 and \$35,000, with assets to fully cover their

liabilities.
New York, Dec. 20.—H. N. Morgan, butter merchant, and Treasurer of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, has failed. His liabilities, it is stated, will exceed \$100,000.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 20.—The consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Garrett, as Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, took place to-day in Trin-ity Cathedral, in this city. The edifice was densely crowded with a great audience. Bishop Clarkson was the consecrator, assisted by Bish-ops Tuttle, Hare, and Spalding. A large num

ber of neighboring clergy were present. The sermon, by Bishop Tuttle, was an able argument on an apostolic ministry. Bishop Garrett leaves on the 29th for his new field. That Omaha loses a most accomplished and faithful minister is the universal sentiment of our citizens.

A MEETING OF INFLATIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 20.—A call, signed 'Many Citizens," has been issued for a meeting in the Court-House Saturday, Jan. 9, "in opposi tion to the repeal of the Legal-Tender act, or retiring the Treasury-note (greenback) circula-tion." This movement is backed by a few wild inflationists like Mr. John Mathers, who beinflationists like Mr. John Mathers, who be-lieves that the more greenbacks that can be poured out the better, and that all other circu-lating medium should be abolished. The idea is popular with a part of our farming community, but the most of our thinking men repudiate it, and believe in a gradual return to specie. The meeting is not likely to be very large, although it is set for Saturday afternoon, when the farmers are in town.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—AT A BARGAIN LOTS ON WEST-ern and Campbell-ava, Polk, Taylor, Holbrook, and Twelfth-sts, all between Western and Campbell-ava, Parties wishing to build, no money required down. In-quire at 185 South Clark-et., in bank. FOR SALE THE NEW AND ELEGANT FIVE-story marble-front store, Nos. 121 and 123 State-st. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5. FOR SALE — 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH basemout, good furgace, gas fixtures, all the modern basemout, good furnace, gas fixtures, all the modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood on the South Side; house is in complete repair; price \$4,600, \$200 cssh, balance on long time; must be sold. J. S. GOULD & CO., 120 Dearborna-t., Room 15.

FOR SALE—\$350 WILL RUY A 9-ROOM HOUSE On Third-aw, near Twelfth-st., worth \$1,000. TRUES-DELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-aw. OR SALE \$4,000 (PART TIME) WILL BUY 12 bree dwellings; ground worth the money. TRUES-DELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. OR SALE WE HAVE SOME CHOICE BARGAINS

acre property, improved or unimproved; property the West Division. D. COLE & SON, 188 West SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one olock from depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-erty in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. COR SALE-CHRAP-LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE, close to station, from \$200 to \$350, 850 cash, balance vearly payments at 8 per cent. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSaile-st.

266 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—COTTAGE, 4 ACRES. AT HOBART.

12 miles on Ft. Wayne Koad, \$575—\$100 down, Also
cottage, Sacres, grove lot, \$625—\$100 down, balance \$5
monthly. Office day. Saturday and Monday. J. G.
EARLE, Room 3, 153 Mouroe-st. FOR SALE-PLEASE REMEMBER WE HAVE some choice improved farms within 25 miles of Charles, at decided bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 123 Clark FOR SALE #2, 200 ONLY, FOR A CHOICE TWO-story house, and lot iou. 200 feet, well located at Park Ridge; small payments down. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-BUILDINGS NOS. 445 AND 470 SOUTH State-st., containing basements, stores, and dwell-

Buildings Nos. 479, 481, and 481% South Clark-st., stores lings Nos. 224, 226, and 228 Fourth-av., 12 rooms ch. House 158 on Fourth-av., 8 rooms. House 158 on Fourth-av., 8 rooms. House 150 on Fourth.av., 8 rooms.
Houses Nos. 63, 645, and 647 Michigan.av., newly repaired and painted throughout.
Offices, with good vaults, suitable for banking, real estate, or insurance business.
Sleeping-rooms, heated by steam, for gentlemen only, in Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sis.
Also good rooms in Kentucky and Speeds Blocks, and at 117, 128, and 120, 185, 2 2, 224, and 226 South Clark st.
Good tenants will receive low prices. Apply to J. M. MARHALL, Real Estate Broker and Renting Agency, 97 South Clark st.

TO RENT-NO. 356 SOUTH PARK-AV.-A NEW 1 brick octaon front, with all the modern improve-ments; cheat proresponsible party. WILLARD A. SMITH, Room 13, 76 East Monroe-st. TOO RENT-A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, A containing modern improvements, convenient to horse-cars, and situated at the corner of Twenty-seve and Wallace-ets. Apply to J. WEIL, 144 Dearborn-s TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2 STORY AND

L basement octagen front brick house on Sedgwickst, No. 1970, just north of Sophia-st, is entirely now, finely finished, with all modern improvements, and has an ex-colont brick barn. BALD WIN, WALKEL & Co-lkawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Mad-

TO RENT -- ROOMS. T-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TO RENT-104 HONORE-ST., 8 ROOMS, \$25 PER month, with water and gas; 6 rooms, 25 West Madison-st., in good order, \$30 per month; 8 rooms, No. 189 West Madison-st., \$55; water and gas. D. COLE & SON, 128 West Madison-st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED AND COM-fortable rooms at 71 Monroe-st., by the day, week, or moath. Apply at Room 18. TO RENT-ERONT AND BACK PARLORS WITH small bed-room off, all furnished. 239 West Madisonst, near Sangamon. By D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madisonstern Color of the Co TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS
from \$15 to \$25. Best location in the city. 181 South

TO RENT -- STORES, OFFICES, & TO RENT-THE FINE NEW FOUR-STORY AND

TO RENT-SMALL STORE AND 3 OR 4 ROOMS overhead; corner lot; rent very cheap to May 1. H. WHIPPLE, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE 58 AND 60 SOUTH WATER-ST., Is witable for any kind of trade; rent from Jan. 1, 1875; 4 feet of sidewalk; fine place for show of goods. Apply to H. H. SHUFELDT, 184 Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE ONTARIO PORK PACKING-house, situated at Hamilton, Outario, Canada. This house is in perfect running order. For particulars apply to DAVIES, ATKINSON & CO., Stock-Yards.

LOST AND FOUND. CAME INTO MY INCLOSURE—A LARGE BAY have by proving property and paying charges. GODWIN & CO., 42 and 424 West Madison-st. FOUND-A COACH-DOG. OWNER CAN HAVE same by paying charges, proving property, etc. Address Q 9, Tribune office. J OST-I WILL PAY ANY PRICE FOR THE RE-Li tarn of an old country gold ring left in the Sherman House wash-room Saturday night. C. J. STONE, Koche & Co., 131 Kandelph-st., Sherman House. OST-A VALISE CONTAINING GRAINING tools. Return to the Tribune office. LOST-A COVERED, 3-SPRING WAGON; \$25 RE-ward will be paid for its return to 517 State-st.

ward win to paid for its return to hir State-si.

2.5 ReWARD-STRAYED ON DECEMBER 6.

black mare and one roan horse, with a sear on left hind
quarter; rough shot. The above reward will be paid to
any one giving information of their wherabouts.

Nuglewood, Pec. 19, 1874. DANIEL BURCKY. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR lades or g nilomen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; single rooms, \$5.30. Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WARASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts. - First-class board, \$7 per week; two in a room, \$6; day-board, \$5.

PERSONAL. M ISSING HEIRS—INFORMATION WANTEDGOF
Deborah Leeds and Mary Jane (usually called Jennie) Leeds, children of George Leeds and his deceased
wife Bridget Garity Leeds, who formerly lived in Boston.
The Leeds family removed West about ten years ago, soon
after the death of Mrs. Leeds, and are supposed to be
now residing in Chicago or vicinity. Said children are
heirs to valuable estate now ready for them in California.
Address FRANK J. FRENCH, Attorney at Law, 828
California-st., San Francisco.

W ANTED—INFORMATION AS TO THE WHERMabouts of Mrs. Frances Knox, formarity of Dublin,
Ireland. Address J S T, 42 South Great George's-st.,
Dublin, Ireland.

A GENTS WANTED—Sie PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shutile sewing machine, price 525. Reader! ou can make money selling the 'Home Shuttle' whether you are experienced in the business or not. If our wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you now to save money. Address JOHN-ON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED-SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS A We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson mandacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Wilson SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 218 SOUTH
Description of the state of WANTED-TO BUY-A SINGER OR HOWE swing-machine, nearly new, for cash. Address N.35, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN THEORETICAL AND PRACTI-cal machematics to beginners and advanced scholars; day and evening class. Apply to ROBERT HITT, 633 West Adams at.

MILITARY AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR

RTNER WANTED-WITH FROM \$40,000 TO PARTNER WANTED IN A SAFE PAYING BUSI-nose: a good chance for a man acquainted with re-tall produces \$150 to \$200 required. Address X 45, Trib-nae office. WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clarks, &c.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS
salesman having a first-class established Western
trade in Ohio and Michigan, or Northern Illinois. Address, with references, Lock Box Sil4, Boston, Mass.

WANTED - SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE
clothing house in this city; liberal salary to one who
can command a good trade. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

Trades-WANTED-A PRESSMAN ON COATS, AND GIRLS to finish coats. Apple at 681 South Canal-st.

MiscellaneousWANTED-MEN, IN CITY AND COUNTRY, FOR a business that pays best of anything in the West. We assign locality suitable for all, men with \$5 to \$1.6 or with \$30 to \$1.00, and guarantee \$70 per week easier than \$15 can be made eisewhere. Call, or send stamp for papers. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18. Chicago. WANTED-A SMALL NUMBER OF MEN AND women to engage in a light, genteel, and profitable business. Call on J. GRIDLEY, 133 Dearborn-st, corner Madison St. WANTED-A SMART, WIDEAWAKE BOY 12 TO 15. Will pay \$5 per week. Address P.S. Tribune

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domostics.

WANTED-AT 1630 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD GER man or Swede girl for general housework; must be a good each.

Seamstresses.

Wanted-sewing-Girl, who has also to
do some housework. 610 Wabash-ar., between
Twelfth and Thirteenth-ats.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO GO
out by the day; good references required. Apply
immediately at 356 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED-20 FIRST-CLASS FEMALE VARIETY
Derformers; company will start about Jan. I. Apply to HENRY SEYMOUR, Gault House.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeeners, Clerks, &c. STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED hardware man. Best of reference. Address S 100,

Tructos.

Tructos Man as Cook;
meat and pastry thoroughly understood; no objections og oning in the country. Call or address COOK, Y. M. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Employment Agents.

SITUATION WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good S-andination and German help can be supplied MRS. DUNKE'S office and iguadry, 8º Milwarkee-ar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. UCTION-WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR-LAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TURSDAYS AND FRI-AYS at 10 a. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of snob ock should attend those sales, as great bargains are cor-

in.

Partial catalogue of Tuesday's sale:
Beautifui bright bay mare 6 years old, sound, free from
co, a free and pleasant driver, 15½ hands high.

bliegant chesuut sorrel mare, 7 years old, free and pleaste driver, without a fault; sold for want of use.

Side barroad wagen, built by Hall, of New York, and
ry fine second-hand single harness. e second-hand single harness. 10rse, 7 years old, an A I family korse, suitable for side spring Concord wagon, built of the best realerial, d to order. Any party wanting a good business was set woll to call and examine, wagon, built by Shaw & Co.; but little used.

r-kad of good horses expected in time for 'useday' rial catalogue of stock to be sold to satisfy mortgage our of H. R. Smith against Mary Anderson and y Seeloy, or Tuesday, Dec. 28: send good single driving horses, used to the city andcu in good ord or.

iters.

whips, and everything partaining to livery busi-

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND LEATH OR TOP buggy; must be in good order and cheap for each. Address ZEB, Tribune office, Chicago. MISCELLANEOUS.

\* COLONY " ESTABLISHED. SUCCESSFUL, and prosperous, will take a few more members; insments as before offered. H. B. STEVENS, 125 th Clark-at., Reom 79. A LADY WISHES TO OPEN COMMUNICATION with a gouldman competent to assist her in improving her penmanship. Address N 59, Tribune office. A DVERTISEES WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-A try roaders can do so in the best and chaspest man-nec by using one or more sections of Kelloge's Great News-aper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOVICE, Blackson st. paper Lists. Apply to A. N. K. KLLOGG, 78 Jackson st. A. LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S LOAN Office. Res State-ext.

A. LL GOCD CAST-OFF CLOTHING ROUGHT AT A the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELS'S AN, 337 South Clork-ext. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A CCUUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, complicated accounts adjusted, by an expert of 38 years' experience. Address WERB, Hoom 1, 188 East Madison-et. Madison-st.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, LOOKS,
pamphlets, rags, motals, bottles, 4c., at PETTI-BONE'S, 205, 288, and 20 Fifth-av. Stock called for in
my part of the city, free HEAVY AND FINE WINTER GLOVES POI Christmas presents; reduced prices. Paris Glove Store, 94 State-st., opposite Field, Letter & Co.

NICKEL PLATING DONE IN FIRST CLASS

NICKEL PLATING DONE IN FIRST CLASS
style by a new concern from Newark. New Jersey,
who have employed the most skillful workmen in the
country, and warrant satisfaction; call and sewerk.
Lind Block, northwest corner Randolph and Marketste, Room 5. WANTED-A SECOND-HAND BOOKCASE, WITH out secretary; give description and price. Address Y 39. Tribune office.

OANS OF \$100 TO \$2,000 ON HOUSES AND LOTS in the city; good paper wanted. H. P. Ballowin, & LaSalle-st., Room 22. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES,
Singer macdines, and other collasterals. Private
loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. MONEY TO LOAN-ON CHICAGO REAL-E tate or on farms in Illinois, within 101 miles of Ca cago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. O fice open in forenoon. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Established 1884. delph-st., near Clark. Established 1884.
TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
upon improved city property, at current rates. Firstclass purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, 86 Washington-19. \$2.500 ON INSIDE PROPERTY, FIRST IN-South Clark-st.

\$20.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ENTATE IN \$20.000 sums to suit. Purchase-money mort gages wanted. W. M. WILLNER, Room I, 12 La faille et. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE A NO. I FLOURING MILL AT Wanpun, Wist; has the State Prison contract of Wiscondia for their flour; will exchange for suburban lots. O. H. BROOKS & CO., 206 Lavallest.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO SUBURBAN I lots, a fine Shace farm, under cubivation, south of Dixon, IR. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 Lavallest. TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHING ton Heights, on Ninety-sixth-st, close to fine improve ments and the new depot, for No. 1 farmiture. O. H BROOKS & CO., 20 LaSalle-st. TO EXCHANGE A FINE FARM OF 22 ACRES, improved, worth \$2,00, for good-paying 602 property. Address C V L. care Heury Berker & Co., Chicago. PO EXCHANGE-EQUITIES IN CHICAGO IM-I proved and unimproved property for each and other unimproved property. Address P. 6, Tribono collect. WANTED-A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND chain; must be No. 1, will trade a good top-longry but little used. L. A. Gillbert A Co., 28 Landiest.

WANTED-A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, WILL put in 1,000 acres choice pine lands in Wicconsin, a good house and lot in Chicago, and some good personal property and good stock. U. H. BROCKS 4 Co., 26 absile-4.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD CHANCE—OWING TO MY GENERAL health, I will sell on my commission and produce trade of 16 years' standing to some good responsible party on easy terms. No bad debts in country or city to interfere with my good will. Cheap rent and good ionation. Address, for 5 days, O 29, Tribune office. Address, for 5 days, O.20, Tribune emerge.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL AND SAMPLE. room for sale, at a bargain, doing a good business; location very best. Call at No. 148 East Madison-st., Room 16, for information.

FROM 860 TO \$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a general carb business paying \$000 monthly. 137 South Clark-st., Room 45. THE WEST-SIDE OYSTER HOUSE, CORNET Haisted and Madison-st., furgished complete, for salchesp, D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st. WANTED-A RESPONSIBLE MAN IN CHICAGO to manage a Western department of Boston manufacturing house. A fare chance will be offered to the tight man with small capital. Call Monday till 4p. m. O. M. SOUTHWICK, Kunn's Hotel, Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS CABINET ORGAN CAN BE bought chasper at the organ factory than at any other place in Chicago. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 83 Indiana-et. to Indiqua-st.

TTORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dianos and organs: will refast instruments during the
holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure
a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Plane, or stey Organ.

Also a large stock of second-hand instruments random 25 upwards. We sell on installments, or read alwing read to go toward purchase, if desired. Bil State, near Adams,

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Tribune for six months, ending June 3, 1864. Add to XXX, Tribune office. XXX, Tribone office.

FOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATHsome cockroach while they infest your warm roe no,
by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warranged.
Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OR
LEY, 68 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SETS OF MINK FURS IF
splendid condition, also two pairs fine gold chain
bracelets, very cheap. Loan office 120 Clark-st., Hoom &
up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. IIS WEEK WE WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALI and general merchandise, in order to gone out the immense stock before Jan. L. RECKWELL, WILLIAM O. O., Austioners, 314 and 315 East Market.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
delivered, Sunday included. 30 cents per week
rees THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halsted street, between Mad son and Monroe. Engagement of the Aimes

M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street. HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Clark street, opposite Sperman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le

CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Dear-

FARWELL HALL Madison street, between Clark and

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH-Corner Prairio trenue and Thirtteth street. Lecture by Col. Gil. Pierce. tubject: "To Laugh or to Cry."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ON, SIR KNIGHTS!—Chicago Command.
K. T.—Annual Conclave Monday evening,
30 o'clock, fer the election of officers and
ions. All members are particularly requestent. By order of the Fm. Com.
GEO. F. SIRVCLAIR, Recorder.

ELLIS LODGE NO. 47 I. O. U. F. The officers and fight and the support of the function of the function of the function from 114 Sherman st. 1 And 100 Grand. Members of the Order inv S. MUIR, Secretary

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Third Page-City and Suburban Real Estate, Wants, to Rents, Horses and Carriages, Instruction, To Ex-

### The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 21, 1874.

Mr. Cochrane does not take the place of Supervising Architect, after all. Really, the sphere of usefulness there was too big for

The finance question is a devil in politics, and both parties are trying to cast it out. The only way to do so is to restore the specie

Superintendent Rankin, who has charge of the Government buildings in Chicago, has been "investigated" by special agents of the Treasury Department, and found careless but not dishonest. He has also been advised to mind his own business, and leave local politics alone. Government officials throughout the country will observe the bearings of

Elsewhere in this paper we print the full text of a lecture delivered before the Sunday Lecture Society by Mr. EDMUND JUESSEN. His subject was "Sunday Laws." He brought to the consideration of it the results of special investigation and study. The lecture is perhaps the most exhaustive and candid treatment of the theme that has ever been offered by a German citizen of Chicago.

Satan must have put it in the head of somebody to suggest that if Congress takes a holiday recess, it will have no time to spare for the consideration of subsidy-schemes. If Congress can only be honest by playing such tricks with itself as that, it had better adjourn satogether at once. We think better of the present Congress than to believe it needs arry such safeguard as an adjournment would farnish. Congress always has time to steal, if it be so disposed.

The caucus of Southern Republican Congressmen, held in Washington Saturday, found fault with the disposition of the party at the North to hold the carpet-baggers responsible for the disordered condition of things at the South. It is not exactly true that the Republican party at the North has done anything of the kind. The Republican party at the North repudiates the carpet-baggers, as a class, altogether. It does not "hold them responsible" for anything.

Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY must be con siderably grieved in spirit by the ungodly comments of the Western Republican press of his letter of advice and credit to the working man's party of Indiana. Instead of that los wail of distress which he probably expected to produce, there have been only exuberant oicings by the press in general, and the Republican press of the West in particular. THE TRIBUNE sympathizes with the good man in his afflictions.

In the contest between Judge Beckwith and Supervisor Munn, concerning the arrears of taxes due from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Beckwith comes out conqueror. It was a very pretty case as it stood, and so plain to the ordinary comprehension, when enlightened by the telegraph correspondents, that the wonder is how the Supervisor ever made an appeal at all. But perhaps the correspondents did not grasp full breadth of the controversy.

A St. Paul newspaper has dragged the notorious WILLIAM S. KING, ex-Postmaster of the House of Representatives and member of Congress elect, into the Pacific Mail scandal The story runs that Krno drew \$500,000 of noney placed to Inwin's credit by the Pampany. Perhaps this is a good scent. The Investigating Committee might sek Inwin whether he paid any money to a member of Congress who used to be Postmaster of the House. That would be a delicate question enough.

Most encouraging evidence of the substantial soundness of popular opinion in the West touching the currency question is furnished by the letters from the people which have ently appeared in THE TRIBUNE. It is a mny upon the West to say that it favors an of the irredeemable currency. It ably never has been true that a majority of Western people favored expansion, and there has been among the inflationist-peo-ple, as among the inflationist-Senators, during the past few months, a strong revulsion of feeling in favor of honest money.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tame on Saturday. Mess pork was less active, and 7 1-2c per brl lower, closing at \$18.75 cash, and \$19.17 1-2 for February. ard was less active, and 2-1-2c per 100 ths over, closing at \$12.87 1-2 cash, and \$13.17 1-3 seller February. Meats were quiet and easier at \$ 1-3e for shoulders, 9 1-4e for

wines were quiet and steady at 97c per gallon. Flour was very dull. Wheat was moderately active and easier, closing firm at 88 1-4c cash, and 88 3-4e for January. Corn was dull and irregular, closing at 77 1-2c for old, 64 7-8c for new, 71 1-Sc seller May Oats were in moderate demand, and closed firm at 52 1-2c for January. Rye was quiet and stronger, closing at 96@97c. Barley was in better request and firmer, closing at \$1.24 for January, and \$1.25 for February. Hogs were dull and 10@15c lower, with limited sales at \$6.00 @7.00 for poor to choice. Cattle were in demand at fully former rates. Sheep were quiet and weak.

Inwin, the gentleman who disbursed the Pacific Mail corruption fund in 1872, stands a fair chance of being committed to prison for contumacy. He staved off the main inquiries of the Investigating Committee as long as he could by pleading sudden "pains in the bowels," and "violent giddiness in the head," and "affections of the heart;" but a time came at last when these excuses did not answer, and the witness then took refuge in obstinate contempt. He intimated to the Committee that he had spent \$750,000 in securing the subsidy, but refused to give the names of persons whom he had purchased. Of course Mr. IRWIN understands that his unsupported testimony will neither affect the standing of any Congressman nor clear himself of the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. FARWELL is pushing his Currency bill with much persistence before the House Committee, and is said to have assurance of a favorable report on it. But Mr. FARWELL is now in the West, and perhaps a Republican caucus will agree to the Senate bill before he returns to Washington. The chief objection to Mr. FARWELL's bill is, as we have said already, that it proposes an unendurable prolongation of the financial agony. His plan of retiring \$1,000,000 of legal-tenders each month would keep the country on the rack for 382 months, or nearly thirty-two years. Doubtless greenbacks would appreciate to par before all had een retired, if the plan were not interfered with, but it probaby would be interfered with long before the thirty-two years had expired. There would be before the "dehtor-class" and the demagogues who represent it a standing temptation to inflate, and "ease up things," and "develop the resources of the country." Nobody can tell what mysterious reverence might be paid to the greenback by a generation unaccustomed to any other currency. And such a generation would come upon the stage of affairs before Mr. FARWELL's bill would cause a return to specie.

SENATE PLAN FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION. The Republican Senators have waived all individual opinions, and have agreed to propose in the Senate, and pass, a bill relating to the finances which shall embody the following general provisions: 1. That specie-payments be resumed Jan.

1, 1879,-four years hence. 2. Free banking, abolishing the existing

3. The retirement of the fractional curren ey, and substitution therefor of small silver

4. A retirement of greenbacks in the proportion of 80 per cent of the additional National Bank currency as issued, until the aggregate is reduced to \$300,000,000 of green-

surplus specie in the Treasury or to sell bonds to reduce the Treasury notes down to \$300 .-

5. The Secretary of the Treasury to use 000,000. This bill is all right so far as it goes, but it falls far short of what Congress ought to do. It is, however, commendable for several reasons, and first, because it is an affirmance of clear and distinct policy on the part of the Republican party. It is commendable, also, because it is a step in the right direction. It session. The wisdom of the Executive veto at the last session is now apparent. It not only arrested legislation that was vicious in itself, but gave time for a careful and deliberate investigation of affairs and of the remedies needed to meet existing evils. The act of last session was good as far as it went. It improved the National Banking system in many respects, giving it greater elasticity, providing a way for banks to retire their circulation, and the notes of broken banks to be got out of circulation, as well as the torn and defaced notes of solvent banks. It released \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of greeenbacks uselessly locked up in the vaults of the banks as reserves. thereby enabling the institutions to loan the ousiness public that much money, and thus relieving the financial stringency and reducing the rates of interest. And, lastly, it prepared the way for this Senate measure. The people of the country, irrespective of party, sustained the act of last July, and sustained the principles of the veto that prevented the passage of the opposing wild-cat bill, and they will sustain this bill should it pass. The misfortune of Congress has been the distrust shown in the integrity and intelligence of the people. No appeal has ever been made to their honesty and good faith that has not met with a prompt and hearty

response. They have been, and are now, far n advance of Congress on this subject of specie-payments and sound money. The cople have received the recommendations made by the President and Secretary of the Treasury with great satisfaction, and, had the Senate embodied those recommendations in a bill, that bill would be stronger before the public than the one agreed on. The country is sick and tired of the losses, uncertainties, and disgrace of depreciated paper money, and the people want a restoration of stability and standard values. They want to deal in money that will retain the same value two days in succession. This bill proposed in the Senate, while it falls short of what the country needs, is at least no step backward, but is a movement in the right direction.

The notion which prevails in the minds of the average Congressman, that the "West is wedded to a fluctuating, irredeemable, depreciated paper currency, is not only erroneous, der on the honest yoemanry of the but is a slar West. The men of the West are just as anxious as the men of the East for good, sound, par money. They are no more in love with irredeemable, fluctuating currency than their

brethren of New England or New York. The time proposed for specie resumption is innecessarily long. There is no reason why it should be postponed for four years. If the bill could be so amended as to fix the date at January, 1877, or the Fourth of July, 1876, at the beginning of the new centennial, it would be a great improvement. Nevertheless the fixing of any date is a decided and positive gain, and so beneficial will be its ef-cests upon the credit of the country, that we railway schemes with snormous land grants

may reasonably hope that long before the expiration of the intervening term of four years we will have specie-payments restored in fact. The only excuse for a delay in resumption is ing relations of debtor and creditor without oppression on the one hand, or repudiation on the other. As these arrangements are made from time to time, the business of the future will be based upon the new order of things. Once the day of resumption is fixed, and men know that after that date debts are to be paid in coin, and that purchases are to tenders will then become equivalent to coin. Debtors and creditors, thus warned in advance, will hasten as speedily as possible to put their affairs in proper order, that, after national and individual prosperity, and participate in the wealth of renewed and increased production, which will follow the restoration

of confidence. The passage of this bill will have the effect of strengthening public credit at home and abroad. It will impart confidence; it will offer capital the security which is now wanting; and it will have the immediate effect of adding stability to the value of greenbacks. by giving to them, what they have never had, a certain assurance of ultimate redemption. It is not unreasonable to expect that even within a year greenbacks will have so far advanced in value as to remove all motive for hoarding silver coin.

The silver dollar is worth about 95 or 96 per cent of gold. When, therefore, greenbacks advance to 94 per cent, silver change will circulate, and when the notes reach 9 silver will float freely. This Senate bill will render more easy the retirement of the dirty, disgraceful, mutilated, and scandalous little shipplasters called "fractional currency," which ought to have disappeared many years ago. Half a generation of citizens have grown up in this country who are unfamiliar with the silver coinage. When they have had their eyes feasted with this clean, bright money, with a clear, musical ring, and are no more offended with the pestilential fractional stuff. they will naturally begin to long for the day when yellow coin will be obtainable for their greenbacks and bank notes. There are details in this bill which may require comment hereafter, but its general features, as reported by telegraph, are most commendae. Let the bill pass, -improved if possible, out let it, -embodying the features we have described, and become a law. Let the people know that the Republican party has a policy on this subject, that it is committed to some policy, and the Democrats must either acquiesce in this policy or propose something bet ter of their own. They are not likely, in the face of the distinctly avowed policy of the Republicans, to assume the other attitude of inflation, repudiation, and national dishonesty. If they do, they will suffer the consequences at the ballot-box.

TOM SCOTT'S WILD-CAT RATLEGAD SCHEME. The St. Louis Republican has an editorial article advocating Tom Scott's raid upon Congress for the Texas, Arizona & Pacific Railroad, which reads very much like the articles we used to see in the Independent and other pious papers in favor of JAY Cooke's Northern Pacific wild-cat road. The only difference is, that the latter were mercenary productions, while the Republican is inspired by pure local patriotism, and an overweening de sire that St. Louis shall increase her commerce at the expense of the National Treasury. It evidently believes that all that is necessary to this end is, that Ton Scorr's enemies without protest, it would have opened Southern Pacific Railroad shall be constructed. and therefore it joins in a general fer vor of enthusiasm over the wealth of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, which does credit to its faith and imagination if not makes a direct issue against inflation and de- to its knowledge. It also calls THE TRIBUNE basement, and is in favor of a return to hon- severely to task because, as it alleges, we opest money. It will be cordially accepted by pose the construction, at the expense of the honest people as a healthy improvement of Government, of the Texas & Pacific Railroad the tone and spirit of Congress since the last and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which will unite St. Louis and San Diego on the Pacific coast. Now the fact is that the Republican (unintentionally, no doubt) misstates our position in this matter. We are perfectly willing that a Southern Pacific Railroad shall be built, if St. Louis, the main party in interest, will go to work and build it. We are also perfectly willing that it shall be built if St. Louis can secure the co-operation of capitalists at home or abroad to build We shall concur in any scheme for building it in a legitimate manner, which St. Louis genius can suggest. What we are opposed to is not the building of the railroad. but the demand that the United States shall construct it or furnish the principal cash means for doing it. We protest against this proposition as illegitimate, opposed to the ssons of our past experience, and calculated

to bring our national credit into disrepute.

We do not care to contest any of the ex uberant assertions made by the St. Louis Republican, or in the memorial addressed to Congress by the Committee of the Union Merchants' Exchange of that city, relative to the wealth, industry, resources, and trade that will be suddenly opened up by the construction of Mr. Tom Scorr's railroad. All this is not pertinent to the real issue. If the advantages are not overstated, we should think that there would be capital in abundance forthcoming to build the road with such flattering prospects for profit. But whether true or false, they fail to furnish any reason why the Government should undertake the construction of the road, thereby making the Northeast, Southeast, Centre, and the Northwest pool in for the benefit of St. Louis and the far Southwest. Illinois would have to pay about 7 or 8 per cent of the whole cost of the road, or of whatever the Government might donate thereto. The people of Illinois should vote against it to a man; then why should we be forced to contribute against our will? The Government has had a bitter experience in aiding in the construction of one Pacific railroad, which is central in its course, and as directly tributary to St. Louis and the South as it is to Chicago and the North. St. Louis is now nearer to the Pacific coast by rail, and reaches it in as short a time, as Chicago. There is no justice in a claim that the Chicago people shall aid in the construction of a special line for St. Louis to San Diego; no more reason than in asking St. Louis to aid in the construction of JAY COOKE'S Northern Pacific Railroad, which would be equally outrageous. The memorial which St. Louis puts forth in behalf of the Southern Pacific is not more glowing than memorials we have read about the Northern Pacific. If half is true of the latter that has been said in its favor, its construction would be of great benefit to Chicago, but we do not therefore demand that the Treasury and credit of the General Government shall build or aid the Northern Pacific.

-giving to each a territory as large as Missouri or Illinois. To ask for more, to demand money or lands from the National Government, is a barefaced outrage which should we are astonished that the Republican lends itself to so evil a scheme of plunder.

The National Government alone has good credit left. It is the only agent in this country that can go out into the markets of We must retain this credit, or we perish. If with the system of subsidizing with bonds deserved. wilderness railroad schemes for Credit-Mobilier speculators, and followed up with that date, they may enterupon the new tide of the Pacific Mail Steamship bounties, it will not be long before the United States will have to hawk bonds on the market at 10 per cent, and then sell them at a discount. We must stop where we ment, can be furnished. are now. To go further will be to imperil 5. The Committee furnished. the faith and very existence of our National dovernment. It is but a sorry sort of patrioturge upon the United States Government a | public prints. arse which will jeopardize its future credit, tained therein by St. Louis merchants. If in of the next Congress.

VON ARNIM'S CONVICTION.

The judgment of the court in the case of Count Von Arnra, who was placed under arrest by the German Government for with holding important State documents from the archives of the diplomatic establishment in Paris, during his representation of the some of the secrets of his office, was pronounced on Saturday last. Considering the nagnitude of the offenses charged agains n, the punishment is very light, being only ree months' imprisonment in jail, which in cludes the month or six weeks he has already been under arrest. Probably no one act BISMARCK's official career has exposed him to more abuse and denunciation than the arrest of Count Vox ARNIM. It would naturally be expected that France would raise a howl of execration upon grounds of nation al as well as religious enmity : but England as well as France has joined in the hue and cry, and the whole Ultramontane influence s been at work in Europe manufacturin sympathy for the Count. While the verdic equits him of any criminal offense, it never theless convicts him of grave official miscon duct, and justifies BISMARCK in the course he has pursued. The charges in this direction were unmistakably proven by the witnesses cited to appear. The lightness of the penalty shows that BISMARCK was not malicious in his prosecution of the ex-Minister, while the fact that the Emperor will probably pardon him shows that the Government enter tains no malice against him. It proven that Count von ABNIM commit ted a grave ministerial indecorum, which morally, if not legally, was tantamount to a crime. If the Government had overlooked it, it would have undermined its entire diplomatic representation, and condoned a dangerous political offense, and, besides this, would have conceded an advantage to Ultramontanism which would have been little less than suicidal. If it had allowed Count Von Abnin to disclose its secrets to its every door of the diplomatic department to them. The German Government, by the arrest and prosecution of Von Arnim, evidently intended to establish a precedent for the instruction of its Ministers and Consuls. Hay ing done this promptly and decidedly, and by due process of law, it has satisfied its pur poses and maintained its dignity. The example it has set will probably be heeded.

THE REMEDIES FOR INTEMPERANCE. Those legal coercionists in the cause mperance who set themselves persistently ainst the logic of facts and figures, against all the lessons of experience and all the laws of common sense, cannot do better than to read, with as little prejudice as they can bring to bear upon the subject, the report of the Committee of the Temperance-Reform Society, which was printed in the last issue of Tur TRIBUNE. If this fails to convince them of their error, their case is hopeless, and the real friends of temperance might as well accept the fact that they have not only got to work against the drunkard himself, but his next friend and ally, the Prohibitionist.

It may be premised that the Temperance-Reform Society is not made up of men who have never drank liquor, who have no appetite for it,-men who have had no ac tive personal knowledge of the workings of intemperance, but of men who have been victims of strong drink, and have suffered in their own persons, purses, and families, who know what they are talking about, who are experts and qualified to give a reliable opinion. Now, what is the opinion of these men concerning the working of coercive

measures? What do they recommend? 1. The Committee, in behalf of the or ganization, is satisfied that all attempts to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks by legislative enactments will result only in failure. This is a point which THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly tried to get into the heads of the Prohibitionists, the grounds upon which the Committee bases its opinion being identical with those repeatedly urged by THE TRIBUNE.

2. The Committee declares that it is opposed to any action on the part of the Club which would in any way encourage a revival of the "crusading business," and recognizes the fact that it has hitherto done more harm than good. They adduce strong reasons for such conclusion.

3. The Committee recognizes that temperance organizations and temperance revivals have hitherto been only partially successful, because they have been badly managed by men who had no personal knowledge of the subject, who knew not how to approach inebriates, and were ignorant of the true method of dealing with intemperance as a

Planting itself upon this basis, the Committee then points out the manner in which temperance people should grapple with this gigantic evil, and does it in a plain, practical way, worthy of all praise. No fine-spun theories enter into their method. It is simple, direct, and available. It embraces the

following propositions: 1. Instead of making temperance societies secret, like the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, etc., it would make them open in their proceedings, and accessible to all, and attractive to young men with opportunities for spending their leisure hours profitably.

tance of seeking out and bringing into such ders it necessary they should take the pledge, into districts of the proper size, to be canvassed for such purposes.

3. Having established such organizations, then they should bring to bear upon those the world and borrow money at 5 per cent. needing reformation such influences "as will cause them to ponder over their past we hearken to the demands of numerous and lives, and convince them that their happiness be made at coin values, there will be a unscrupulous speculators, we shall lose it. in the future depends upon their sobriety,' general preparation for the change. The Legal- If we allow railroad adventurers and sea aid them in obtaining situations, in regaining Tender act may not be repealed, but legal- pirates to plunge their arms into the National the confidence and respect of the world, and Treasury, we shall forfeit it. If we go on in furnishing pecuniary assistance where it is

> 4. The Committee recommends the establishment of club-rooms, where temperance refreshments can be procured at moderate prices, where there may be opportunities for reading and writing, and where billiards, chess, and other innocent modes of entertain-

5. The Committee further recommends the changing of the pay-day of employes from Saturday to Monday or Tuesday, the reasons ism that permits local or sectional interests to for which have been already set forth in the

Now here is something practical, offere 1 and even its existence as a nation. We regret | by men who have had personal experience i n that the St. Louis Republican lends itself to the evils of intemperance, and who are trying such a cause, and that it appears to be sus- to reform themselves. It is the voice of the victim himself, telling temperance peop le tunnels, slight grading, or any other works this respect the Republican reflects the ideas how to loosen his bonds and emancips to of masonry and engineering of unusual cost. of the Democratic party, we dread the results him from his thralldom. He knows wi lat There is no series of railroads in the world he wants better than any one el se. that ought to have been constructed so cheap-He points out the remedy trouble, and appeals to society to help h im. | upon comparison, that they cost (?) about Shall he have it? His appeal comes w ith peculiar force to two classes of this com- of the hilly, mountainous New England unity: first, those who profess to be we irking in the cause of temperance : and, seco md. the Churches and Christian associations. "The temperance societies and the Churches ca: n-do Government in that city, and making publics a great work, if they will drop their the priz- son with the Baltimore & Ohio Railing and their coercive nonsense, and gra pple with the evil of intemperance by moral m seans in some such manner as that pointed or it by these men, who know from sad persons al exerience and suffering every detail and phase of their disease. If they will join hands , with them, assist, encourage, and sympathiz ; with them, incalculable good can be done.

> A CONTESTED PRESIDENTIAL ELE CTION. In at least three cases the country has esaped civil war on account of a co ntested residential election merely by the lucky chance that the victorious candidate had so great a majority that the disputed vot es made no difference in the general result, whichever way they were counted, or if they were not unted at all. All these cases have been of cent date. The fact is pregnant w ith peril for the future. In 1856, the five electors chosen by Wisconsin were preven ted by a violent snow-storm from reaching the Capital of that State on the day on which I hey were equired by law to cast their voter's. When the President of the Senate opened the sealed ertificates of the electoral vote, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, it veas found that the Wisconsin returns were e illegally dated. Objection was made to receiving them. The two Houses retired to their respective rooms and passed a joint resolution that the President of the Senate ; should announce the result as follows : For : James Bu-CHANAN, 173 votes: for John (). Fremont (with the vote of Wisconsin), 114 votes; without it), 109 votes. This was duly done, and Buchanan was declared to be elected. Suppose the five votes of Wiscor sin had been balance of power. The Republicans would have insisted upon countir ig them; the Democrats would have refused to . do so. The latter, controlling both Houses of Congress, would have rejected them, and the sole appeal would have been to the sword: There can be slight doubt that that appea I would have been taken. A majority of the nation would not have suffered a snow-storn a to give the minority control of the coun try. At such times, petty technicalities can not bind mill-

> The second case was in 1 869, when Bex WADE, the Acting President of the Senate. announced that the electoral vote of Georgia would be counted, because it : did not change the general result, but that it would not have been, had it changed that result. If the counting of those nine vc tes would have made Horatio Seymour President, what then? There was doubtles a fraud on both sides in Georgia. Each party could have made out a case against the other. Neither would have submitted to "Congressional dictation, had it been against them. Once more the freeman's last resort would have come into play.

> In February, 1873, Co ngress rejected the electoral votes of Louis iana and Arkansas. In this case, again, the ( lisputed votes made

no difference. It is to be observed that, in all of these cases, the acceptance or rejection of the votes was a matter of r o practical moment. Moreover, in all these c ases, both Houses of Congress were of the st ame political complexion, and therefore the decision was easy. This latter will not be true of the Congress which will canvass the returns for the next President. In Febru ary, 1877, the Senate will be Republican and I the House Democratic Under the present sy stem, can a collision be avoided? It is the ear siest thing in the world to trump up a charge of ! fraud. A few affidavits at \$5 apiece, charging intimidation, illegal voting, false returns , etc., can force upon a divided Congress the aduty of deciding whether the electoral returns of perhaps a dozen States are or are anot to be counted. The question, too, may be complicated by the fact that the simple rejection of a return will not settle the questio n. The country has 366 electoral votes. If the returns from thirty-six States show a tie, the vote of the remaining one will have to t e counted one way or the other to decide the election. He is a madman who thinks that 1 ander such circumstances the Senate would not tinsist upon accepting the Republican retu rns, and the House would not equally insis st upon the validity of the Democratic cer tificate. Anglo-Saxon good sense might fi ad a way out of the dead-lock by agreeing to a new election, but partisan feeling, embitt ered to the highest degree by the struggle of the two Houses for the tremendous stal :e, might plunge the country into a war hor rible beyond a parallel. This would be the more apt to happen if the elections of No rember, 1876, restored Republican suprems acy in the House and continued it in the Se mate. For then the Democrats would never consent to a new election, but would cling; with desperate tenacity to the validity of their returns rather than allow their oppon ents to be the judges of that elec-

These are a not imaginary dangers. Ex-Senator Taumi our said recently, in his lecture Army bill and adjourned, but it was called on constit ational law, that this point was the most peril ous one in our politices. The adop-tion of Se nator Mosrox's amendment, follow-

2. The Committee recognizes the impor- e I by the establishment, during the session or ! 1875-'6, of the tribunals for the decision societies those persons whose condition ren- o ! contested elections authorized by it, would the near these perils of the near to give time for an arrangement of the exist- be condemned and rejected peremptorily, and and for this purpose it recommends the es- f ature. The highest good of the country detablishment of a bureau to divide the city | n ands that Congress should pass this or s ome similar measure forthwith, and that the equisite majority of the States should ratify t before November, 1876.

ILLINOIS RAILEOADS.

We infer from the advance statistics sent us by telegraph from Springfield, taken from the annual report of the Illinois Railroad Commissioners, that these gentlemen have done their work thoroughly and intelligently. We have already the most important collection of facts that has ever been made concerning the railroad system of this State, and a comparison of some of them will be found not only interesting but useful. We have now 6,759 miles of railroad within

the New England States put together, and about the same length in excess of the State of New York or the State of Ohio. The nominal cost of these railroads is represented by the combined sum of the bonds and capital stock, which would be at the rate of \$47,477 per mile. The showing is not creditable to our railfoad corporations. Illinois is a vast prairie. Its railroads run upon straight lines and upon a smooth horizontal surface, requiring few bridges, no for his ly as the railroads of Illinois. But we find, the same amount per mile as the railroads States, where the conditions are just the reverse, and where the actual cost was probably more than as much again as the actual cost of railroads in Illinois. By compariroad, the showing is made still worse. The legitimate cost of building the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was probably as large as that of the same extent of railroad anywhere in the world. Yet we find that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad actually cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per mile less than the ostensible cost of the Illinois railroads! The average cost per mile of all the railroads in the country, as represented by the capital stock and bonds. is \$60,057; but this figure has been swollen by the villainous swindles in New York, where the average cost is represented to be \$83,391 per mile; in New Jersey, where it is \$115,829 per mile; in Pennsylvania, where it is \$105,-105 per mile; and in the Pacific States and Far West Territories, where it is \$95,590 per mile. The railroads in Illinois cannot have actually cost more than railroads in Florida, where the average is \$18,455 per mile. Instead of that, we find it to be more

than double those figures. These comparisons show the folly of the claim that our railroads should earn a "fair dividend" ontheir bloated capital stock, after paying the interest on their padded indebtedess. To do this, the Illinois railroads would have to earn 18 or 20 per cent on the money actually invested in them. The average rate for local passengers has been nearly 4 cents per mile, and for through passengers about policy, so glaringly at variance with all prin-3 1-3 cents per mile; the former is a cent a mile in excess of what it ought to be, and the latter in proportion. The average rate for through freight has been 2 4-10 per ton per mile, and nearly 3 4-10 for local freights, which is much above what it ought to be. and what it would be under economical management, and if the capital stock and debt represented only the actual cost of the rail-

It is not likely that the actual cost of the Illinois railroads exceeds the aggregate bonded indebtedness, for, in many cases, bonds were sold at a frightful discount in order to realize more money than the security would warrant. It is safe to say that, for eight or have been granted; nor is the Supremental safe and the same and ten years back, scarcely a railroad has been built in this State which was not constructed on the "Credit-Mobilier" system,-that is, borrowing more than enough money necessary to build it, and forming a ring to do the work at excessive prices. When, therefore, it is claimed that railroads are entitled to earn a "fair dividend" on their capital stock in addition to interest on their bonds, the answer is: "You are scarcely entitled to earn the interest on your bonds, which is more than your road cost." Of course there are exceptions to this rule, especially the older roads : but this would be the result of the average.

We will merely add that it is not creditable to railroad management in Illinois that there should have been 227 persons killed and 404 injured by them within the year. This showing would indicate that some of our railroads are as reckless of human life as they are wasteful in their construction expenditures.

SALARY-GRABBING.

The Hon. JASPER PACKARD, ex-member of Congress, and one of those who voted for the salary-grab, is made unhappy by articles n this paper of the 2d and 4th inst., to the extent of two and one-half columns of editorial in his newspaper, the Laporte Chronicle, of the 15th inst. That Mr. PACKARD, being guilty, should be sensitive to any reference to the subject, is not strange; but, when he attempts to justify himself for his share of the plunder by the statement that the salary-grab bill of 1873 had its parallel in the salary bill of 1856, he is quite wide of the mark. The act of 1856 was passed at the first session of Congress, and before any member was re-elected to the next Congress. It increased the salary from \$8 a day to \$3,000 a year, which is at the rate of \$8 per day. The members who voted power may be exercised to almost any extent for it had to go immediately before their constituents. The act was adjudged by the the grant, or to secure the due admini country to be a proper and wise one, and we of its affairs so as to protect the rights of its know of no member who voted for it that met with condemnation from his constituents proper distribution of the assets." This shows therefor. The reasons why it received public approval were : First': The consciousness that the salary, as it then stood, was entirely inadequate, and the increase was just and reasonable. Second: That it abolished a long-existing abuse which had grown up of increasing the salary of mem-Congress a Congressional literary, consisting of the Annals of Congress, Congressional Globe, holders or of creditors. Now, the publis the works of John Apans, Thomas JEFFER-SON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and others, the whole costing the Government from \$1,400 to \$1,500. This large perquisite was abolished by the bill. Third: It abolished contructive mileage, which had prevailed up to that time, and members drew full mileage at every session, whether they traveled or not. for it was argued for the roads in the injune By this means mileage was generally doubled. tion suits that it violated the The Congress that year failed to pass the ors, inasmuch as it deprived the of the ability to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness. The fact is that, together again in two weeks by President Prence, in an extra session, yet no member drow mileage for the same, though all would

have done so but for the par in question.

By a reference to the Congressional Gua we find that, when this bill was under discr sion, the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, a Demo leader of the House from South Carolina afterward Speaker, who had charge of the bill, in urging its passage claimed that it w a measure of economy and reform, and the changing the pay from a per diem to a fin salary would tend greatly to shorten the sion, and thus materially to lessen the penses of Congress.

This change from a per diem to a color shortened the session on an avera about forty-five days. The long of 1848 terminated on Aug. 14, b. ing nearly nine months; that of 183 on Sept. 30, ten months; that of 1852 or Aug. 31, nine months; that of 1854 on Aug. 17; that of 1856 on Aug. 30, being the State, or about 1,500 miles more than all

Under the new Salary law, Congress journed in 1858 on June 16, being six and half months; that of 1860 on June 28, bein seven months; that of 1862 on July 17; the of 1864 on July 4; that of 1866 on July 2 that of 1868 on July 27; that of 1870 on 34 15; that of 1872 on June 10. The visit expenses connected with Congress while in a sion are perhaps double that of the compen tion of the members. A saving of misell neous expenses for forty-five to sixty days long session was a very large item of ea Mr. One's statement has been fully verify and, as the measure was cordially appr by all parties when it was adopted, and rie all the reasons were fresh in the public mind salary-grabbers must be very hard pressi who eite that act as an excuse for their or

delinquencies and their shameless greed. The act of 1873 differed from that of 187 in this: It was passed just at the close the last session by men who had been dropped out of the next Congress and those who had been re-elected and could not be called to an account for two years. The first-named voted themselve \$5,000 back-pay, and the last-named \$5.00 back-pay and \$5,000 forward pay, or \$10.00 in all. They cut off no abuses such as were abolished by the act of 1856. The first at was universally approved by all parties, while the last was as universally condemned, and if Mr. PACKARD and others like him are wise they will call attention to their connection with this greedy, grabbing business as selde as possible.

WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS. We have already called the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the decision of Chief-Justice Ryan, of Wisconsin, in the rel way injunction suits. We have seen how the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has held, in the cases, that the power reserved to the Legis lature of the State to alter or repeal the chaters-of corporations at any time after they have been granted is unlimited, and, we may say, arbitrary. Under the decision fast named the railroad companies of Wisconsin may be compelled to operate their roads at any rates whatever fixed by the Legislature, and, for a that we can see, without being entitled to any compensation whatever, should the Legislature so decide. This doc trine is so manifestly opposed to all good ciples of justice, so directly calculated to strike at the material development of Wis consin and the West, that we think it not in appropriate to direct public attention to the grounds of its untenableness. It is eminently just and proper that corporation should be ever under the control of the State and that the Legislature should reserve t itself the power at any time to alter or repe their charters : but it is eminently unju and improper that the power should be limited and arbitrary. Wisconsin is not the only State in which the charters of corpor tions are subject to legislative repeal, ameni ment, or alteration, at any time after the Court of Wisconsin the first that been called upon to put a judicial construction on the reserved power to alter, amend, or repeal. We doubt, how good law. We cannot conceive he ever, whether the question of the precise exaw can be at veriance w lie policy, private rights, and justice. Individuals and corporat tent of the power was ever raised till it was raised in Wisconsin in the railway injune tion suits. No other Court, it would seem, entitled to reasonable compensation was ever called upon to decide whether the power was limited or unlimited. The services, and what is reasonable tion is a question which can be answe Wisconsin Court was. Says Chief-Justice by experts in railway management. RYAN in his decision: "It was argued for the are been much better for the int defendants that the power is a limited one. ine State of Wisconsin if its Supren It was so said in MILLER vs. State, and and bean guided by the utterances HOLYOKE vs. LYMAN, supra; and in some preme Courts of the United States Massachusetts cases, that it must be reasona-Massachusetts, and had held that, bly exercised." Chief-Justice Ryan does not was a most salutary measure for the accept these views, and holds that the power reserve the power to alter, or amenis unlimited, and that, in case the Legispeal the charters of corporations, it lature exercises it unreasonably, no mat to the length of saving that such ter to what extent, the corporation power was without limit. has no remedy in a court of justice. Now, while it is true that the question of the precise extent of the power of amendment had never before been marked out by any Court, there is ample ground for saying that Courts have uniformly declared, -it may have been only as dicta, -and intimated, that the reserved power is limited and must receive reasonable construction. In the case MILLER vs. State, referred to by Chief-Justice RYAN, the Supreme Court of the United States observed: " Power to legislate, found ed upon such a reservation in a charter to private corporation, is certainly not with out limit, and it may well be admitted that it cannot be exercised to take away or destroy rights acquired by virtue of such charter, and which, by legitimate use of the power granted, have become vested in the corporation; but il

may safely be affirmed that the reserve

to carry into effect the original purpose of

stockholders and of creditors, and for the

clearly enough what the mind of the Suprem

Court of the United States is on the con-

struction of the power reserved over the

charters of corporations. It says that it is

certainly not without limit, and intimated

very strongly that it can be exercised only

to protect the rights of the public, or secure

the due administration of the affairs of the

have no right to cause a railroad to be ope

ed at a loss to its owners; in other words

they have no right to inflict a wrong on a cor-

poration by virtue of the power reserved to

alter or repeal its charter. It cannot be said

in the interest of the creditors of the road;

tracts of the roads with their gradit

that the Wisconsin Railroad law was pass

ir ices as common carriers. cs. LYMAN, the second case in the Court of the United States ref dot ta, it is conceded, cannot be de no sired under such a reserve po erginal purposes of the grant, project the rights of the pu corporators, or to promunities derived directly from te poquired by third parties, parties, or to impair any right would seem certainly that the Court inclines to the doctrine:

he correct, the only effect of the

the charters of the companies

mive them of their comme

effect the original purpose of the

tion to purchase a lot of land for connected with its business; could alure prohibit the company fro t? If so, in whom should it The r le to be extracted is this: t under power in a charter, righten acquired and become v amen ment or alteration of ter ca take away the property reserved power to alter the charte that there is such a limit. There Rran, in which it is held oil r.limit than this: that a corpor of one kind cannot be altered to a co ally different kind. Thu previous to that decision the in the land in favor of a limitati reserved power over corporations, nothin; said favoring the view that t was unlimited. The views of the Court of the United States in the co named seem to us infinitely prefera contrary ones of Chief Justice RYAN worder why he did not adopt them true that courts are not the judges but they are the judges whether su ments deprive any person of life, h property, without "due process of le The Wisconsin Supreme Co not allow that the State can der corporators of their "material p n their railways; at the same time that they may be compelled to run th at such rates of fare and freight shall not be able to pay a reasonable on their bonded debt. What is this ing their creditors the power to depri heir property by forecle What is it but making their rial property" useless? We hardly t the opinion in the railway injunction

THE KATIE KING SWINDLE.

The exposure of the wretched swindle maintained by KATIE KING knocks the out from under that sham of the Spir "materialization of the spirit," and b whole shallow legerdemain of the down with it. That such a sham co been maintained so long, almost pas cension. It is not remarkable that and superstitious persons should have ceived by it, or that imaginative your of immature judgment, and addicted to feer every new ism that turns up, si eccepted this female chariatan as a " Zed spirit;" but it is remarkable that 9 deceived such men as Mr. Ro Owen, and mislead others, laying claim rior nielligence and scientific knowledge fire, by her own confession, now an hav, been only a very shallow swind practiced the panel-game upon her du found her reward in the valuable prose which her admirers loaded her. Bings, crosses, diamonds, and toilette goods a in upon her daily, and at night she soar them into the seraphic regions of delphia boarding-house, and smiled ar at the folly of her victims. This ser hendred-year-old maiden counted her thousands. They were not only the victims who througed her seances from of the country and witnessed her and wide-open mouths and eyes, talked ange to her, and emptied their pock rocket-books into her spiritus but there were thousands of but there were thousands of who had never seen her,—old men an grown fond and foolish, and young n nen of airy fancies and morbid n No sympathy is due the victims of th

They owe their discomfitur own gullibility. The young woman he hardly be censured. If she could find sin enough to believe in her "materialization were her legitimate prey. Her manage ever, who contrived the artifice and tathe part she was to play, deserve punish common swindlers. They have reaped a dant harvest of profit from their gober and ought to be made to disgorge and business. business. So long as there are gudgess will be KATIE KNOS to gull them. So therefore, should be done to protect that seekers paupers and instance people. The

ce to the Congressional Globe. n this bill was under discus James L. Orr, a Democratic use from South Caroling its passage claimed that it was my and reform, and that y from a per diem to a fixed greatly to shorten the sesmaterially to lessen the er.

session on an average of days. The long session ted on Aug. 14, be. ne months; that of 1850 in months; that of 1852 on oths; that of 1854 on Aug. 856 on Aug. 30, being nine

ow Salary law, Congress adon June 16, being six and a nat of 1860 on June 28, being that of 1862 on July 17; that 4; that of 1866 on July 23; July 27; that of 1870 on July 72 on June 10. The whole ted with Congress while in secor forty-five to sixty days per for forty-five to sixty days per a very large item of economy, next has been fully verified, sure was cordially approved hen it was adopted, and when rere fresh in the public mind, must be very hard pressed at as an excuse for their own d their shameless greed.

3 differed from that of 1856 passed just at the close of a by men who had been the next Congress, and been re-elected and could d to an account for , and the last-named \$5,000 .000 forward pay, or \$10,000 t-off no abuses such as were act of 1856. The first act approved by all parties, while versally condemned, and. and others like him are wise, ention to their connection, grabbing business as seldom

SIN CORPORATIONS. RIBUNE to the decision of an, of Wisconsin, in the railsuits. We have seen how the of Wisconsin has held, in those to alter or repeal the char-ons at any time after they have unlimited, and, we may say, or the decision just named, panies of Wisconsin may be erate their roads at any rates y the Legislature, and, for all e, without being entitled nsation whatever, should so decide. This docestly opposed to all good gly at variance with all prin-ce, so directly calculated to interial development of Wis-West, that we think it not inlirect public attention to the untenableness. It is emid proper that corporations er the control of the State egislature should reserve to at any time to alter or repeal but it is eminently unjust at the power should be unitrary. Wisconsin is not the t to legislative repeal, amendtion, at any time after they ated; nor is the Supreme upon to put a judicial on the reserved power on the reserved power or repeal. We doubt, how-he question of the precise exver was ever raised till it was onsin in the railway injunc-other Court, it would seem, upon to decide whether limited or unlimited. The rt was. Says Chief-Justice on: "It was argued for the the power is a limited one. YMAN, supra; and in some chief-Justice Ryan does not ws, and holds that the power ad that, in case the Legisit unreasonably, no matextent, the corporation a court of justice. Now, that the question of the prene power of amendment had n marked out by any Court, ind for saying that Courts and intimated, that the relimited and must receive a truction. In the case of referred to by Chief-Justice reme Court of the United " Power to legislate, foundservation in a charter to a it may well be admitted to be exercised to take troy rights acquired by charter, and which, by a of the power granted, have

in the corporation; but it

fect the original purpose of

secure the due administration as to protect the rights of its

on of the assets." This shows that the mind of the Supreme

ited States is on the co

e power reserved over the

chts of the public, or secure

o protect the rights of stock-

to inflict a wrong on a cor-

tue of the power reserved to charter. It cannot be said

of the creditors of the road;

of the creditors of the roads
for the roads in the injuneat it violated the conroads with their creditas it deprived them
pay the interest on their
them. The fact is that, if

cised to almost any extent

creditors, and for the

ons. It says that it is

it can be exercised only

he charters of the companies was to debt ining reasonable remuneration for their services as common carriers. In Holyoka is clear that the power may be exercised to almost any extent to carry into effect the original purposes of the grant, and to

project the rights of the public and the corporators, or to promote the has not practiced her arts in vain, due administration of the affairs of the corperation." In Tomlinson cs. Jessup, the ssmo Court observed: "The reservation affects the entire relation between the State and the corporation, and places under legisbtive control all rights, privileges, and immunities derived directly from the State. Rights acquired by third parties, and which have become vested, under the charter, in the legislative exercise of its powers, stand

apon a different footing. . . . The State does not contend for a power to revoke the contracts of the corporation with other parties, or to impair any right therein acquired." From the few extracts here made, it would seem certainly that the Supreme Comp inclines to the doctrine :

1. That the power to alter is certainly

limited.
2. That it can be exercised only to carry into effect the original purpose of the grant, secore he due administration of the affairs of the corporation, and to preserve the rights of steel holders and of creditors.

Chief-Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, con straing the same power over charters, says, 12 Caar, 239: " It seems to us that the power must have some limit, though it is difficult to define it. Suppose an authority tion to purchase a lot of land for purposes connected with its business; could the Legislature prohibit the company from holding it? If so, in whom should if vest? Or could the Legislature direct it to revest in the his trust to his constituents. He has no moral granter or escheat to the public? . . . The r le to be extracted is this: that where,

under power in a charter, rights have been acquired and become vested, no amendment or alteration of the char ter can take away the property or rights which have become vested under a legitimate exercise of the powers granted." There are numerous other cases in which the Courts have refused to say what was the limit of the reserved power to alter the charters of corporations, but in which they have intimated that there is such a limit. There is no decision, we believe, except this one of Chief-Justice RYAN, in which it is held that the right to alter is without limit, or with no other limit than this: that a corporate charter of one kind cannot be altered to a charter of s totilly different kind. Thus, while to that decision there was much said by the most respectable Courts in the land in favor of a limitation of the reserved power over corporations, there was nothin; said favoring the view that the power was unlimited. The views of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases above named seem to us infinitely preferable to the contrary ones of Chief Justice Ryan, and we wonder why he did not adopt them. It is true that courts are not the judges directly of the reasonableness of legislative enactments ; but they are the judges whether such enactments deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without "due process of law."

Wisconsin Supreme Court will not allow that the State can deprive the comporators of their "material property" In their railways; at the same time it holds that they may be compelled to run their roads rates of fare and freight that they shall not be able to pay a reasonable interest on their bonded debt. What is this but giving their creditors the power to deprive them of their property by foreclosure or other-What is it but making their "material property" useless? We hardly think that the opinion in the railway injunction cases is good law. We cannot conceive how good law can be at variance with publie policy, private rights, and common justice. Individuals and corporations are antitled to reasonable compensation for their services, and what is reasonable compensaion is a question which can be answered only by experts in railway management. It would have been much better for the interests of the St te of Wisconsin if its Supreme Court had been guided by the utterances of the Su-prame Courts of the United States and of Massachusetts, and had held that, while it was a most salutary measure for the State to ceserve the power to alter, or amend, or repeal the charters of corporations, it could not to the length of saying that such reserved power was without limit.

### THE KATIE KING SWINDLE.

The exposure of the wretched swindle so long maintained by KATIE KING knocks the bottom out from under that sham of the Spiritualists 'materialization of the spirit," and brings the whole shallow legerdemain of the mediums down with it. That such a sham could have been maintained so long, almost passes comprehension. It is not remarkable that ignorant and superstitious persons should have been deceived by it, or that imaginative young people of immature judgment, and addicted to running after every new ism that turns up, should have epted this female chariatan as a "material ized spirit;" but it is remarkable that she should are deceived such men as Mr. ROBERT DALE Own, and mislead others, laying claim to supe for ntelligence and scientific knowledge. KATIE kno, by her own confession, now appears to bars been only a very shallow swindler, who Practiced the panel-game upon her dupes, and found her reward in the valuable presents with which her admirers loaded her. Rings, lockets, crosses, diamonds, and toilette goods showered a noon her daily, and at night she soared away that them into the seraphic regions of a Philaphia boarding-house, and smiled angelically at the folly of her victims. This seraphic twohandred-year-old maiden counted her dupes by thousands. They were not only the credulous tetims who thronged her seances from all parts of the country and witnessed her antics with tide-open mouths and eyes, talked angelic book her, and emptied their pockets an Pocket - books into her spiritual lap there were thousands of others had never seen her .- old men and women frown fond and foolish, and young men and men of siry fancies and morbid musings, -

the were dazed with KATIE KING. No sympathy is due the victims of this young oman. They owe their discomfiture to their oan gullibility. The young woman herself can dly be consured. If she could find simpletons snough to believe in her "materialization," they were her legitimate proy. Her managers, however, who contrived the artifice and taught her be part she was to play, deserve punishment as tommon swindlers. They have reaped an abundant harvest of profit from their gobemouches, and ought to be made to disgorge and quit the beness. So long as there are gudgeons, there is be Katin Kinos to gull them. Something, arefore, should be done to protest them, as we have purpose and income people. The bursting on swindlers. They have reaped an abun

he correct, the only effect of the alteration of this pretty bubble, however, ought to be a lesson to credulous people to let such things prive them of their common-law right of alone and attend to the earthly matters. The material people and the material concerns of the world are much more real and important than ghosts, spirits, and hobgoblins. They will find 28. Lymn, the second case in the Supreme out all they want to know about the other world in a little while, when they get there, and Chief-Justice RYAN, it is said: "Vested it is pretty safe to assume that no one who has thats, it is conceded, cannot be destroyed or arrived there will ever come back to this one, impaired under such a reserve power, but it under any pretenso whatever. In any event, whenever a materialized spirit accepts half-adoilar, or a diamond ring, it would be well to find out where it takes its meals. If the glamor which has surrounded her crowds of dupes has been dissipated by KATIE KING, she

the explanation made by Mr. Parsons with reference to the Pacific Mail question, supplies a part of his reply which the Associated Press and special reporters omitted. The complete report as given by the Record is as follows:

given by the Record is as follows:

Mr. Parsons—I ask unanimous consent to make a very brief personal explanation.

There was no objection.

Mr. Parsons—Mr. Speakor, my attention has been called to an editorial in the New York Tribune of Priday last, imputing to me a knowledge of the alleged improper disposition of a large sum of money by the Pacific Moil Steamship Company, to influence the action of Congress in granting the subsidy to that Company. I desire to deny in the broadest manner that fashnuttion, I have no knowledge that any money or other consideration was paid to any member of Congress to procure the passage of that bill, and I was not a member of the Congress which passed it.

Mr. Randall—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question, whether he was paid any money in connection with that bill?

Mr. Parsons—I was, as the altorney of the Company.

The words italicized in the last sentence were omitted in all previous reports.

omitted in all previous reports.

Mr. Parsons' friends in Cleveland complain very bitterly at the omission of the italicized words. They insist that he had as much right while Marshal of the Supreme Court to lobby for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's subsidy as Hon. Senators and Representatives have to appear against the United States in the Court of Claims. We think so too. In our view, it is for the representatives of the people in Congress to go into the Court of Claims, and use their influence to mulct the Government into a judgment for some swindling or trumped up old claim, than for a Marshal to lobby for any bill before Congress. We regard a Congressman engaged in such practice right, and should not have a legal right, to do it. To call it indelicate is to use altogether too soft a term. It is a wrong and reprehensible act.

The passion for gambling, when it has once established a grip upon a man, holds him with a force second only to that of alcohol. Like the habit of intexication, that of gaming is fosternurso of crimes. It destroys seif-respect and produces desperation. Instances of the dominance it has achieved over the strongest wills are not wanting. An incident is related of a Belgian lady which may show the power of the fascination. She was a queen in society, and private gambling at her house was carried to a wild excess. In the absence of her husband on a night not long ago, three armed and masked men demanded the key of her treasure-closet. She handed it to them, but, on trying the vault, they were unable to open it. They therefore forced her from her bed, refusing to give her time to cover herself, and made her open the vault. As the rouleaux of gold caught their eye, the burgiars ran forward to fill their pockets, when the lady shut the door and locked them in. Their insolence gave way to entreaty, but the lady, remembering their coarse jests upon her half-naked condition, would grant nothing. They implored her to save their reputations, but she would not. It then appeared that the burglars were three noble men who had lost enormous sums on that particular evening, and sought this manner of getting their money back. Even after this discovery the lady refused to relent, and but for the intervention of an eminent Archbishop the three nobles would have shared the fate of common felons, for French justice is no respecter of persons, as the American Goddess is.

The Mexico Two Republics makes a prediction which will soon be realized. It is that the Great West will be supplied by Mexico with tropical fruit received in St. Louis and Chicago direct. instead of coming circuitously from New York as has hitherto been the case. Attest the priceless pine-apple, the costly lemon, the inedible and unpurchasable banana. These fruits will be shipped to the West either from Galveston or starter, received much notoriety at one time as New Orleans. From Galveston to Chicago the listance is 1.150 miles, or fifty-four hours. from New Orleans it is but 913, exactly that of New York. The principal sources of supply of tropical fruits in Mexico will be the ports of Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. At Vera Cruz the railroad is now completed 263 miles to the City of Mexico, offers rapid means of transportation from Orizaba, 82 miles, and from Cordoba 65 miles in the interior, both of which places are famous, and especially the latter, for the excellence and great variety of their tropical fruit. We should then get ripe bangnas a week old instead of several months. And they much be placed within reach of others than capitalists of unlimited credit.

That was a brutal trick played by the envious young men of Olean, Cattarangus County, N. Y. upon a bridegroom elect. He came from Cortland County to marry the belle of Olean. The youth of the latter town, not liking the preference shown by the lady for a stranger, conspired to prevent the marriage. The train by which he expected to arrive was three hours behind time, and he telegraphed to the parents of the bride to postpone the ceremony for three hours. The young men of Olean waited for him with a pretended guard of honor, gave him drugged liquor, and, when he was sufficiently besetted to suit them, handed him over to his expectant bride. He was, of course, kicked out of the house. The Oleanders thereupon tarred and feathered him, and rode him upon the traditional rail. When he recovered from the effects of the drug and explained matters satisfactorily, the marriage took place. The citizens of the place were highly inconsed at the conspiracy, but the action of the eligible young men of Olean furnishes an excel-lent explanation why the belles of the town prefer to select husbands from other places.

OBITUARY. Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 .- Jefferson Rives, Globe, dropped dead to-day of apoplexy.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20 .- For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, a slight rise in temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rain Wither.

6:53 a. m. 30,00 31 89 N., brisk ... Fair. 11:18 a. m. 30,10 32 79 N. E., brisk ... Cloud

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.

3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	30.13	80   78	W., fres	sb	Cloud Cloud Clear
Maximun		ERAL	ORSERVA	TIONS.	29. -10:18 p. m.
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.35	33 N	. E., gen	ile	Cloudy.
Cincinnati.	30.14	37'N	., gentle.	04	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.72	14 W	., gentle		
Chicago	30.12	20 W	., gentle		Clear.
Cleveland	30.03	28 N	., fresh.		Cloudy.
Davenport.	30.16	27 8	, fresh		Cloudy.
Denver	29.51	10 8	, fresh		Clear.
Detroit	30.12	21 N	gentle.		Fair.
Duluth	29.76	16 S.	W., fres	a	Clear
Mscanaba	29.98		W., brish		
Ft. Garry	29.44	7 8	, fresh		Cloudy.
It. Gibson.		32 8.	E., gent	le	Cloudy.
Keokuk			W., fres		
Leavenw'th			, gentle.		
LaCrosse		27,8.	, fresh		Fair.
Marquette	29.87	22 8.	E., gent	le	Cloudy.
Milwaukee.			W., gent		
Omana			, fresh		
Pembina		19 8.	E., fresh	1	Fair.
Breck'rigde	29.71	17 8.	E., fresh	1	Fair.
Toledo	80.14	28 N	, light		Clear.

ported at Paterson, N. J. The storm is severe, and extends throughout the Eastern and Middle States. No delay in the mails is reported, but

### PERSONAL.

Home-Ruler Isaac Butt, of Limerick, will lecture in the United States. Mr. Bancroft lights his own fire at 6 o'clock. It

saves a waste-paper basket. Thomas Carlyle is 78 years old. Frouds will be his biographer and literary executor.

Senator Brownlow's Whig will not appear till March 1. He will then commence putting on Kate Field's "Ten Days in Spain" promises

to be more profitable than her two nights at

Tom Thumb's fortune is estimated at \$300,000, more than enough to keep so small a person and fixings.

Glendenning is going to Central Africa, where church congregations are not so plaguey particular about morals.

Leno, Chief of the Bari tribe of Africa, has 400 wives. And their name but feebly indicates the extent of their bareness.

The Vendome Column has been reconstructed all but the statue. It is now proposed to set up Napoleon I. in Roman-leaded.

John H. White, of Venango County, Pa., died recently from the effects of punishment recaived from a school-teacher twelve years ago. Olive Logan says that Mr. Wirt Sikes was remarkably handsome young man three years ago. But then, Wirt thinks Olive is an actress. Blondin is going to stretch a rope from the top of the pyramid of Cheops to that of Keph-

Dr. Sigl. editor of the Ultramontane organ, Valerland, has been sentenced to ten months imprisoument for calling the attempt on Bismarch's life a comedy. John Williams, full private in the British

ron, and walk it.

army, encrinced three fingers under a locomotive in order to escape service. And now a Senator Jones, of Nevada, got scared about his Crown-Point mine stock the other day, and gold heavily. When he got control of his stock again he had lost a great deal of money.

King Ludwig of Bayaria closed the "Hof-Brauhans," of Munich, because the beer he got there was bad. Does this account for the vast quantities of " Bayarian beer "sold in Chicago? Camilla Urso Clara Doria and Mesars, Fessenden and Rudolphsen, of the famous Camilla Urso Concert Troupe arrived in this city yesterday evening, and are stopping at the Sherman

The Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Rector o All Saints' Parish, Worcester, Mass., announced yesterday that he had declined the Bishopric of Iowa.

R. Cloud, Esc., I. T., drinks like a fish. bad example was set him by the employes of the R. Cloud Agency, and Mr. J. J. Saville is compelled to paste bills warning the white men not to drink the fire-water sold the Indians.

The last contract taken by R. S. Elder, of this city, was to love, cherish, and protect, endowing her with all his worldly gooods, Miss Hattie Dewey, of Salem, Ill. He gave no bonds for the faithful performance of this contract. Maj. Edwin C. Lewis, Indian Agent among the

their secret order, and is now "Commander of the House of Montezuma, a member of the Tequa nation, and a native of Jemes." Messrs, Fort, Ward, Clymer, Burroughs, and

Southard, the Committee of the National House of Representatives appointed to accompany the remains of J. B. Rice reached Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, and left at 2:13 for this city. At a ball in Santa Fe, Texas, Miss Townley co-

quetted with John Collier and George Stone. As Collier's revolver lacked one charge, Stone will probably recover, but the number of Miss Townley's lovers has been reduced permanently by Gen. Sherman has sold his Washington house

to ex-Mayor Emory, of Cincinnati, for \$19,000. The house was once owned by Breckinridge, was presented to Grant, purchased from him for the same price it originally cost, and presented to Col. Sam Pike, the great American newspaper-

the publisher of a paper at Piketon, O., which Piketonian, printed at Piketon, Pike County, by Samuel Pike." Mr. T. H. Hodder, editor of the Hamilton

(Ohio) Democrat, has been maligned. He says his Divino Master was similarly misrepresented, and prays for the forgiveness of the scoundrels, thieves, ring-masters, blood-tubs, and corogated ic) barnacies who traduce him.

Master Charley, aged 5 years, filled both bar rels of a gun to the muzzle with powder and shot, and leveled it at a sparrow. The bird watched the detached portions of Master Char ley flying through the nir, and wondered how they would ever be pieced together again. They were not.

A heathen Chinee, of Ruby Hill, Nev., was npudent enough to ask Mr. Garland, an honest miner, to pay his wash-bill. Mr. Garland naturally resented this insult by slaying the heathen. Much sympathy is felt for the offended miner, and his friends talk of getting up a

Mr. Toole, the great English comedian and character actor, is noted as much for his greatness of heart as for his inimitable art. At Philadelphia he gave an entertainment to a select audience of lunatics. Last week he gave some of his choicest bits of acting at the St Louis Refuge to the delight of the destitute boys and girls and their seniors. As this was at the termination of a wonderfully successful engagement it relieves him of all suspicion of doing kindness for effect.

A man from the States opened a drinking-sa oon in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and his first hour's experience was lively. Six Indians filed in with great gravity. One of them took a position at the right of the proprietor, behind the bar, with an uplifted scalping-knife, and another stood at his left with a musket. A third poured six tumblers full of whisky, and the fluid was silently run down six throats. Then the solemn customers filed out without a word, leaving the man prejudiced against a rush of

Indian patronage.

Pulmer House—Charles A. Ealer, Hastinga; S. Stmonson, New York; C. D. Sparles, New York; Tosi M. Flores, M. de Castilio, Mexico; H. E. Dibble, New York; Dr. Macomber, Boston; Daniel Goald, Davengort; H. E. Fisher, Denver; W. L. Ganson, St. Louis; X. Zastar, Nar. York Sort; H. E. Finner, Denver; W. L. Conison, S. L. Couls N. P. Carter, New York. . . Greand Partite—G. E Tobey, New York; H. E. Crum-Ewing, Fred J. Hat lova, Ghagow, Scotland; H. R. Smith, Colambus; H. A. Janesco, Peoria; C. M. Gliks, Auburn; Henry S. Strong, Beston; Henry M. Smith, New York Frank E. Clarke, St. Paul; A. S. Erb, Utah, F. Frank E. Clarte, St. Fall; A. S. Ero, Unit; S. Sanders, New York, A. M. Towen, Milwaukee; S. A. Lovejoy, New York; A. M. Trennane, Albany; C. B. Cummings, Pekin, Il.; J. A. Daluyenny, St. Louis... Trenont House—M. B. Knight, Cincinnati; C. W. Mills, Grand Rapide; S. Stevene, New York; B. E. Dunn, Jersey City; P. S. Davidson, LaCrosse; Walter S. Scott, California.

### TELEGRAPHIC RREVITIES. A State Temperance Convention will be held at Lansing, Mich., on the third Wodnesday in January, to favor more stringent prohibitionary

Hico, the scene of the late Indian hostilities in Nevada, is 50 miles southest of Pioche, and 150 in the same direction from Beaver, Utah. Gen. Ord has sent companies "G" and "I" of the Fourteenth Infantry there.

In Wadena County, 10 miles southwest from Wadena Village, on the 19th inst In Wadena County, 10 miles southwest from Wadena Village, on the 12th inst., J. O. Sanders shot and killed his hired man, named Brunson. Sanders, who went to the village and surrendered himself next day, save Brunson was drink, and that he shot and killed the man in self-defense. Brunson was about 25 years old. Sanders was formerly Register of Deeds of Otter Tail County, and recently a dealer in real-estate in Wadena.

### NATURE'S IGNOBLEMEN.

Such Were the Scoundrels Who Stole Charley Ross.

Another Supposed Clew to the Missing Boy Abandoned.

### The Criminal Record.

THE CHARLEY ROSS MYSTERY New York, Dec. 20.—Yesterday the Mayor of Bayonne called on Supt. Walling in relation to he boy who was found drowned in Newark Bay, and who was buried at Bayonne. The gentle-man said that the boy had blue eyes, but could not find any resemblance in him to the por-tract or description of Charley Ross. The child was moreover, puny and appeared about 3 years old, while Charley is

appared about 3 years old, while Charley is now nearly 5 years old. The body will, however, be disintered should the Ross family desire it. Eudeavors are being made to induce the Goycroors of Pennsylvania, New Jorsey, New York, and Connecticut to grant immunity to any one who will produce the child. When this is agreed upon, a reward will be offered for the production of the how ition of the boy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The police authorities claim to have reliable information that Charley Ross was alive Dec. 12.

AN OPINION THAT THE BURGLARS KNOW NOTHING

From the New York Stan, Dor, 18.

A San reporter last night talked with a notorious "crossman" who knew Mosher and Dougles well for many vears. He was confident, he
said, that neither Mosher nor Douglas had anysaid, that hether Mosher for Douglas had anything to do with the abduction of Charlie Ross, or knew who were the kidnappers. He classed the dead burglars as third-rate men, who were not equal to a first-class abduction. Mosher, he said, was never known to do a good job, and Douglas was a mere "kid." Mosher was a proof third and a mattern busche. Douglas was a mere "kid." Mosher was a sneak-thief and an amateur burglar. He never tried to do anything to distinguish himself, and always looked after "safe" things for him. Douglas was known in the Eighth Ward. The thieves of that part of the city know him well, and all unite in saying that he was not "in" the Boss case.

The reporter asked the "crossman" how he could see put for the story that Douglas was here.

The reporter asked the "crossman" how he could account for the story that Douglas told as he was dying. The "crossman" replied that he didn't believe that Douglas ever said he had anything to do with the abduction of the Ross boy. "He may have said," he continued, "that Mosher knew about it, and Mosher probably "guiled' him. In my opinion, and all who know the men agree with me, neither of them had any knowledge of the boy. It was a good thing for the wiseacres of the Central Office, but the kitmappers of Charlie Ross have not been kiled."

COLORED MAN MURDERED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Dec. 20.—Last evening Mr. Berry, at North Lewisburg, O., was shot through he nose by Mirron Joyco, as he was passing the atter's store. Still later in the evening Bob yons (colored) was shot and killed by some party or parties secreted in ambush, waiting for him. As yet no arrests have been made, and no cause is known for the murder.

SUSPECTED OF SEVERAL MURDERS. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—George Lawrence, a egro, was accested in this city yesterday, and aken to Jamaica, L. I., on a charge of comheity in the murder of Samuel Jones nearly a year ago. Lawrence is also suspected of being concerned previously in the murder of a farmer named Broadbeat, and two children A DISSECTING-ROOM SENSATION

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 .- The body of a young oman was found to-day in a medical college or Ninth-street, whither it had been taken, it is alleged, by the police from the Woman's Hospital, on North Twelfth.street. The remains had been packed in a trunk, the legs being pinioned behind. Dr. Perpente, alias Dubois, said to be kepper of the Woman's Hospital, has been ar-

New York, Dec. 19.—A nolle presequi has been entered in the cases of Cortlandt A. prague and Marvin T. Rodman, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of Brooklyn, indicted about a year ago for embezzlement, &c. Sprague was tried and acquitted, while Rodman escaped trial by testifying against Sprague

AN ACCOMMODATING JURY. LAKE, Dec. 19 .- The jury in the case of John Murphy, indicted for assault with intent to kill, for the recent shooting at men employed in the extension of the Bingham Canon Railroad, brought in a verdict of assault with intent to frighten; but being sent back to their room, afterwards returned a verdict of

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- Organized attempts re evidently making by convicts to burn the State Prison here. A few days ago fires were set in two or three places, and to-day fires were started in the shops, only one of which, however (the collar-shop), was seriously damaged.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED AND MUTILATED. States Judge, age 12 years, while returning home from skating to-day, was brutally assault ed and mutilated by an unknown negro. The child is thought to be fatally injured. ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

PITTSEURG, Pa., Dec. 20. - A voung man named

Neal Paul was arrested to-night at his boarding house on Wyley avenue, in this city, on a charge of having murdered Neil McBride, of Jaynes ville, Luzerne County, Pa., in February last. ROBBED AND BRATEN. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19 .- Marx Green,

peddler from Jefferson, Tex., was robbed of \$800 and a gold watch, and heaten hadly near Bentor a night or two since by highwaymen. The sufferer arrived in the city to-night. ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

AUDURN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Tom Ballard, the notorious Buffalo counterfeiter, and four other persons, escaped from the County Jail here this ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CICINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—Stephen B. Honse, who was for many years at the head of the cloak

A MISSISSIPPI OUTRACE. A FRARFUL ORIME FRARFULLY AVENGED.
From the Houston (Miss.) Messenger, Dec. 10.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most fiendish outrages, perpetrated by a demon on the persons of two young ladies, daughters of Mrs. Miller, a widow lady residing near our town, on Thursday last. The facts, as we have had them detailed to us. are as follows: On Wednesday evening, the day before the horrible deed was enacted, Miss Bettie Miller, aged about 13, and her sister Georgia, aged about 16 went on foot from their mother's house to the residence of Mr. Hugh Welch, a distance of about 3 miles, through the flat woods, where they remained that night. The fiend, whose name is Bill or Will Montgomery, lived on the Welch place, and, being aware of the fact that the young ladies were at Welch's house and would return home some time on Thursday, would return home some time of Industry, early Thursday morning he left the premises and waylaid them on the lonely road which he hnew they would pass on their return home. The Miss Millers started home about 8:30 o'clock a. m., and, when they had proceeded about half way, being at least a mile and a half from any leavisation they way available to grant a being at least a mile. habitation, they were suddenly confronted by the viliain armed with a heavy hickory club. His hellish purpose was doubtless readily understood by the young ladies, and, resistance being offered by them, he assailed the elder one with his club, breaking the young lady's jaw-bone, knocking out several of her teeth, and bruising and manging her face, hands, and and manging her face, hands, and body in a most shocking manner. The field then seized the apparently hises form of the wounded girl, with one hand, and, grasping her sister, who was almost as helpless from fright, with the other, dragged them about half a mile from the road, shrough the woods, where he detained them several hours.

Just before leaving them, the devil incarnate took out of his pocket a large knife, and an-nounced that it was his purpose to cut their throats. Miss Georgie, who was not so serious

ly injured as her sister, fell upon her knees be-fore him and beseeched him to spare their lives, promising that they would not inform against him. It seems that at that moment the thought nim. It seems that at that moment the thought occurred to the negro, who is very tall, stout, and black, that if he could have them describe as their ravisher a person as dissimilar from himself as possible he might avoid suspicion; he therefore agreed that if they would both hold up their hands and swear that, when interrogated, they would state they received their injuries. they received their injuries from a low, chanky, mulatto negro, he would permit them to depart. They took the oath, and the fiend left them.

They took the oath, and the flend left them. With much difficulty the young ladies succeeded in reaching their mother's home, where the elder now less in a very critical condition.

For several days and nights a thousand armed men, both black and while, had been scouring the country for and vision that the country for any vision to the country for the country far and wide, in order to bring this fiend, and worse than murderer, to atone for the most foul, brutal, and inhuman crime ever per-

most foul, brutal, and inhuman crime ever per-petrated in our State. The particulars of his capture are as follows:

On last Monday night he made his appearance upon the plantation of Mr. John Brownlee, and was kindly received and cared for by Henry Brownlee, Clifford Brownlee, Willis Brownlee, and Henry Crawford, all negroes. As soon as these negroes had given him something to eat and placed him carefully in his "little bed," they went off at full speed and reported to E. J. Windham, J. M. Brownlee, B. D. Pulliam, and W. S. Pate, who were in the neighborhood looking for William. ng for William. The above-named gentlemen repaired in hot haste to the place designated by the negroes, and, ere Bill was aware of the negroes, and, ere Bill was aware of their presence, he was made their prisoner. They immediately chained and handcuffed him, then sent word to the scouts that their faithful search had been rewarded by the capture of their prey. The news spread upon every breeze, until the whole country far and wide arrived upon the scene. Early next morning, Tuesday, the negro was placed in a wagon, and, guarded by 200 or 300 citizens, driven towards Houston.

As the news spread, hundreds of negroes and boys fell into line with their double-barrel guns, and assisted in guarding him into town. When the immense guard and its followers reached the the immense guard and its followers reached the corporation, they were met by hundreds of vomen and children, shouting for joy, When the wagon containing the prisoner reached the public square, the caonon pealed forth in tones of thunder the awful doom that awaited the poer wretch.
The wagon was driven around the public square

two or three times, amid the firing of cannon, music of the band, and deafening shouts of a thousand men, women, and children.
Such excitement was never before witnessed

Court-House the Shoriff came forward and de-manded possession of the prisoner. At that me-ment a hundred pistols were unhoistered, and a housand cries of "no!" "no!" rent he air. The exasperated populace, with no intent of doing violence to the Sheriff or his deputy, but firmly resolved to inflict summary punishment upon the black fiend, lifted the offi-cers from the ground and carried them from the

The cry of "Hang him! Hang him!" spread from lip to lip, and in less time than it takes to write it he was seen standing on nothing, lock-ing up a rope attached to a tree in the Court-

After hanging a sufficient length of time to be a forewarning to evil-doers, he was cut down and given to his relatives. A great many of our ood and noble citizens came forward and donated money to the negroes who were instru-mental in his capture. One hundred and sixty dollars was made up for them on the spot.

### FOREIGN.

Summing Up of the Judge in the Von Arnim Case.

> The Situation in Cuba. GERMANY. THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, Dec. 20 .- In the closing proceedings the von Arnim trial vesterday, the presiding udge, Herr Reich, in his summing up, said it was impossible to impugn Count von Arnim's good faith in his statement relative to the retention of documents of act was committed. These documents must be hismissed from the debate. The same remark applies to the documents of the third class. The sed was not to be blamed for the unblication of them in the Echo de Parliament. Nothing had been proved against him as the author of the resolutions in the Vienna Presse. As Lindsberg and Hauser refused to testify, Bossart's evidence proved the truth of Arnin's denial of the authorship of the article in the Severe Carette. The charges of the price. Arnim's demial of the authorship of the article in the Speener Gazette. The charges of the prisoner's want of credibility were, therefore, untenable. In regard to the politico-ecclesiastical dispatches of the first class, the accused could not be held to be guilty of embezzlement, but he had committed a criminal fault; as, according to his own admission, he removed them from the Embassy at Paris to Berlin. This he said he did because he thought the documents were so important that it was nectorally and the flames based along better the documents were so important that it was nectorally and the flames based along better the documents were so important that it was nectorally and the flames based along better the documents were so important that it was nectorally and the flames based along better that the rear of Friedman's. The second story is occupied by Nicholas Duncan. Justice of the Peace; A. V. Hughs, Justice of the Peace, and P. D. McDonald, lawyer. The whole of the originated in the rear of Friedman's. The second story is occupied by Nicholas Duncan. Justice of the Peace, A. V. Hughs, Justice of the Peace, and P. D. McDonald, lawyer. The whole of the originated in the rear of Friedman's. the documents were so important that it was necssary he should deliver them personally to he Foreign Office. Neverthless, he remained a Berlin nearly a month without doing so. The plea of forgetfulness, urged by the defense, annot be maintained, for the Count knowingly onveyed documents in question to carlsbad. The accused is thus convicted of an offense against public order in purposely making away with thirteen State papers. The position of the defendant and the importance of the documents aggravated the offense, which, however, was mitigated by their subsequent restoration. The seattence of the Court is that Yon Armin in ntence of the Court is that Von Arnim, in addition to the term of imprisonment, shall pay the costs. The Count is permitted to retain h official dignities with the title of Excellency. He will go to Italy immediately on the expiration of his term of imprisonment for the restoration of his health.

BOTH SIDES APPEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A special to the Daily News from Berlin states that both prosecution and defense have appealed to Kammergericht from the sentence of Count Von Arnim. The case will come up in the higher Court in about three works.

FRANCE. PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

Pants, Dec. 20.—The prosecution against the Bonapartist Committee of Appeal to the people

LONDON, Dec. 21-5:30 a. m.—The Times' correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the division of parties in consequence of the vote in the Committee of Thirty on the 16th inst. has produced a dead-lock which will certainly cause a dissolution of the Assembly when the vote on the Constitutional bill is taken of the racess. after the recess.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 21-5 a. m.—The Morning andard has a dispatch from Spain eporting the total defeat and routing of the Republican General, Lopez Domonquez, in Catalonia by the Carlists under Tristary, with heavy loss in killed and wounded

MADRID, Dec. 20.—A detachment of 700 men vill embark for Cuba on the 15th proximo.

CUBA. LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

HAVANA, Dec. 20,-Carlos Garcia, the noted bandit, and all his followers have laid down their arms and thrown themselves on the clemency of THE COMING SUGAR CROP.

The coming sugar crop is reported to be precedently large, and is expected to be largest ever produced in Cubs. CREAT BRITAIN.

SALVAGE REDUCED. London, Dec. 20 .- The salvage on the French steamship Amerique has been reduced, on appeal, to \$20,000.

GARIBALDI. ROME, Dec. 20 .- The Chamber of Deputies has

passed the bill granting an annuity to Gambaldi by a vote of 207 to 25. Chinese Pigs and Women. From the Hong Kong Press.

It appears that the local authorities have recently ordered that pigs shall not be kept at all within the limits of the city, and as, in consequence, pigs cannot be allowed to sleep in the rooms of their owners, several women were found who had met the difficulty by going to the party-greated pigaty and sleeping with the pigs.

newly-arected pig-sty and sleeping with the pigs.
As this was not considered an exactly proper place for them to sleep, they were apprehenced and fined 25 cents each.

FIRES.

Two Supposed Attempts at Arson in Chicago.

A Fire in LaSalle.

INCENDIARISM.

The alarm from Box 319 at 11:45 o'clock last night was occasioned by fire in the basement of e frame building on the southwest corner of Halsted and Monroe streets, occupied by J. R. Dike, as a grocery. Loss, \$500; insurance in the Globe, of Chicago, \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. The flames were discovered by a gentleman who happened to be passing, and he ran to the nearest fire-station —corner of Halsted and Madison streets, one block from the fire. On opening the box door, he drew his watch from his pocket for the purpose of timing the alarm, and, from the time he pulled the spring to the ringing of the bells, a half minute clarsed. On running back to the fire he observed by the watch that it took to the lire he observed by the watch that it took Engine No. 5 just four minutes to reach the corner of Halsted and Monroe streets, and three or four other engines came up in a minute or two afterward. Not more than ten minutes passed from the moment of the alarm before a stream of water was on the fire from No. 5.
At 1:10 a. m., another alarm came from Box 316, caused by the smouldering of fire in Mr. Dike's building. The firemen had just left the place when fire was discovered between the plaster and siding, on the north side of the building, and they returned and quenched it without further damage.

Shortly after the last alarm Officer Dan Hogan arrested, on the charge of arson, a young

gan arrested, on the charge of arson, a young man named Fred Koppe, who had formerly been in Mr. Dike's employ, and who was standing near the fire at the time. He was a half block north of Dike's, on Haisted street, and when the fire alarm struck he remarked to two parties wheathen moment there was no smoke or flame the seen. His particlesm, was the moment there was no smoke or flame the seen. with plaster, which it is thought he rubbe with plaster, which it is thought he rubbed against in Dike's store, where the plasterers had been lately at work. Dike's place was fired four weeks ago, and suspicion rested on Koppe theu, from the fact that his hand was cut and blood-stains were found on the windows of Dike's store, and a range of class. pane of glass broken to admit of ingress and egress. Koppe keeps a rival grocery at No. 86 Halsted street, and it is said has been a bitter competitor. Koppe is a single man, 26 years of age. He has a suit now pending against Dike, for \$30,003, for alleged defamation of character in asserting that he fired

An attempt was made about 6 o'clock last evening to fire the two-story frame building, No. 125 Blue Island avenue, occupied as a furstore and dwelling by N. Hyman. Officer Crowley happenned to be passing along with his wife, when a woman ran out of one of the adjoining buildings, and gave the alarm. Crowley ran to the place, and knocked off a board and went under the building, where he discovered the fire, and put it out. No alarm was turned in. An investigation disclosed a nile of kindling wood hay and gation disclosed a pile of kindling wood, hay, and soft coal under the floor, and when one of the soft coal under the floor, and when one of the neighbors first discovered the smoke issuing from the building, the fire was well started. On the joists a number of newspapers had been hung, and they had just taken fire when the officer reached them. A hatchet— which was subsequently identified by a barber living close by—and a teamster's badge—were also found lying near the kindlings. Three boys were noticed about the premises early in the were noticed about the premises early in the evening, and it is believed they were the incendaries from the fact that they were observed to run out the back way just about the time the blaze was discovered. This is the second time a similar attempt has been made to fire the buildings in the same, neighborhood within the rest. ings in the same neighborhood within the past six months. The timely discovery last evening prevented what might have been a large confla

AT LA SALLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 20.—The fire which occurred here last evening, and a hasty report of which appeared in this morning's Tribune, proved to be much less destructive than first appearances promised. It occurred in a three story brick block known as the Halligan Block situated at the northeast corner of First and Gooding streets, and is owned by Mrs. Nicholas Duncan. The first floor is occupied by M. Fredman. boots and shoes; Joseph Satzman, ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and Charles Brown, boot and shoemaker, at the rear of Friedman's. The second story is occupied by Nicholas Duncan, Justice of the Peace; A. V. Hughs, Justice of the Peace, and P. D. McDonald lawyer. The whole of the conjecture. There was much fire there when first discovered, and the flames passed along be-tween the ceiling and the roof at the north side of the block, and thence ascended to the rea-windows of the second story. Considerable windows of the second story. Considerable delay in getting the engine to work was caused by the repeated bursting of the hose by which the water must be raised from the canal up over the bluff. When at last fairly at work however, the engine did well, and the fire was conserving without Satzman's stock was easily as the second story and the story of the second story and the second story and the second story and the second story and oon extinguished. Satzman's stock was exneively damaged by fire and water, perhaps al most utterly destroyed. That was the only stock of merchandise reached by the fire. The total of merchandise reached by the fire. The total losses and damage by fire and water may be given in detail as follows: Satzman's loss in clothing, about \$4,000—fully insured; Friedman's damage in consequence of flood and removal, \$200 to \$300; McDonaid, lawyer, by water and removal, about \$300—insured. The other occupants of offices on the same floor were but slightly damaged. The furniture of the Good Templars' Hall was considerably damaged by water. The damage by fire and water to the building is about \$800; insured. The Fire Department of Piqua came up, but too late to render any assistance.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20 .- The extensive tan nery of Zeigler & Co., located in the Twentyfourth Ward, was burned this afternoon. Loss \$70,000; insurance, \$20,000, divided between the Enterprise, Globe, Ohio Valley, and Citi-zene', all of this city. Cause of the fire un-

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Massachusotts Dental Society has passed resolutions emphatically condemning the use of chloroform as an anesthetic, and declaring any member administering it liable to expulsion. A paper was lately read at a highly respectable Philological Conference in Innspruck, Austris, concerning the supposed Phenician statue found near the town of Syracuse, United States. The profound and learned body had just heard of the Cardiff Giant.

There was a crystal wedding in Stamford, Conn., a few days ago, at which a practical friend of the fifteen-years bride gave her a glass eye by way of enabling her to be ready for any contingencies which might hereafter affect her

A widow about 25 years of age, with her daughter, aged about 18, make a comfortable hving by lamp-lighting in St. Louis. They have the public gas-lamps on half-a-dozen streets to attend to, and they handle the ladders like experts. In England a clergyman had had the small-

pox, but was "so as to be about," and invited a friend to breakfast. His friend caught the mal-

ady and communicated it to his wife, who died. Thereupon, the friend such the parson for re-viting him to breakfast, and recovered damages in £1 and the amount of the wife's funeral exleast so far as relates to the existence of beautiful Piute women. Maj. Powell, the explorer, says that one branch of the Piute tribe has

women round-limbed, graceful, sweet-faced, and undressed. There are estimated to be 120,000 women in There are estimated to be 120,000 women in Paris dependent upon their needle for support. The highest rate of pay is not over 4 francs, or about 79 cents per day. There are not over 50,000 steadily employed. The remaining 70,000 are more or less unlucky supernumeraties. The average pay when fully employed for twelve hours' work is not over 24 cents.

The dread of universal conscription is so gen The dread of universal conscription is so general among the Tartars of the Russian Lilack Sea Provinces that all the young men have secretly emigrated to Turkey in the last twelve months, and even old men are running away in numbers, the Turkish ekippers of the Levant coast giving them every facility for a prompt and secret passage to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Similar results being apprehended in the western Similar results being apprehended in the western or Polish and helf-Polish provinces of the Em-

pire, the recruits levied in these districts are immediately placed in the ranks, while those "conscripted" in Russia proper will be summoned only in January.

Charles Palmer has gained a verdict of \$700 against the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company, in New Jersey. He was ejected from a railroad train because he insisted upon using an excursion ticket later than the date stamped upon it.

A shoemaker in Auburn, Me., takes contracts or "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, which ranges from \$15 to \$35, according to the size of the foot, the size of the man, and his gait. A high stepper gets shed at a less annual rate; an over-reacher costs more; a shuffer costs still higher. At the end of the year the customer comes in and hings his old hoots. the customer comes in and brings his old boots and shoes that have done service for the year. If there is a month's wear still in his boot leath-er, the shoemaker credits him accordingly on the next year.

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Great West Side Dry Goods House.

## CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

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Have made the following changes in prices expressly for the

## HOLIDAY TRADE

We have selected from our stock French Merinos, 80c to \$1 quality, a large lot now reduced to 50c yd. All-wool French Cashmeres, 37%c. Fine French Wool Diagonals, 50c. Lot of Heavy Mohair Poplins, re-

duced to 30c. English Merinos and Balerno Stripes, now 25c.

All our richest and best qualities of Dress Goods reduced.

COFFEES. COFFEES,

HOLIDAYS

We are reasting genuine "Arabian Mocha," "O. G. ava," "Plantation Ceylon," and finest "Rio," FRESH EVERY DAY. Have made an extra effort to offer for the Holidays the nest Reasted or Ground Coffee ever furnished to the bolic. There is not a table that will be complete with-utit. The trade and families supplied. Open evening ill Jan. 1. NORTH SIDE

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An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazan will be sent gratts for every Club of Fire Sun-neringual & i. (1) each, in one remittance; or, Sin Copies for \$21.18, without extra copy; postage proposed by the

DRESS GOODS.

# REDUCED!

### IINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. The most marked feature of the financial situation during the past week has been the begin-ning of a return flow of currency to New York. This has been small, but that there should be any such movement at this season is too unusual

to escape remark.

For the last two weeks, owing to the small shipments by the grain and provision men, the amount of exchange being made has been below the average of former seasons. The same fact has operated to increase the demand. The purchases by the West of Eastern goods cannot be as fully offset as previously against the purchases by the East Western products for use or exportation. The heavy movement Eastward all winter of wheat by rail which we saw last winter is not re-peated on the same scale this year. The demoralization of the packers diminishes our exports likewise. The country banks have been ordering exchange to New York liberally the last fort-night to pay the indebtedness of their customers there. This demand has forced the rate up to the shipping point, and, as chronicled during the week, currency has been shipped in consid-drable quantities to New York.

The orders from the country for currency have not increased in amount. They remain less than

The clearings for Saturday were \$4,000,000; for the week the clearings are \$23,593,753.44, and the balances \$2,013,100.20; for the corresponding week of last year the figures were \$18,770,-383.50, and \$2,101.220.67, respectively.

The applications for loans quickened toward the close of the week, which on the whole had been dull. The demand was from miscellaneous sources, there being no increase of activity among the grain or provision men. Most of the merchants are provided by their excellent collections with all the funds they need, but some of them have been borrowing to take care of possible calls on them about the list of January. The market has been somewhat easier; the rate of discount remains 10 per cent to regular customers, with some concession to outside indetomers, with some concession to outside inde-pendent borrowers with good security. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are

The following quotations, furn Slaughter, give the current price local securities:	ished es of	by A. O gold and
Buring.		Setting.
Gold	1	1114
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds 99 4	k int.10	10 % Eint
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage 99%	k int. li	00 % & int
Chicago City 7 per cent water- loan. 9934 8		
Chicago City 7 per cent certifi-		

Chicago City 6 per cent certifi-cates Stide.
Chicago City Railway, West Side.
Chicago City Railway, North
Side.
Clamber of Comparee.
Eigh Watch Company.
Fynosition stock FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote foreign exchange: London, 485½@490½; Paris, 515½@512½; Hamburg and Bremen, 95@96; Berlin, 95@96; Frankfort, 40%@41½; Holland, 41@41½; Sweden, 27%; Denmark, 50½; Norway, 110. CABLE TRANSFERS. London, 492; Paris, 510%.
RAILEOAD BONDS.

bonds:		
	Bid.	Asked.
New York Central & Hudson River,		
first mortgage, 7 per cent	114	114%
Chicago & Alton, 7 per cent	110	110%
Ohicago & Alton, income, 7 per cent	100%	101%
Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, first		
mortgage, 8 per cent	111	112
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, first		
mortgage, 7 per cent	100%	101
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, first	***	
morigage, 7 per cent	103	108%
Chicago & Northwestern, consondated	0117	0117
gold, 7 per cent	8114	81 1/4
per ceut.	8814	891/
Marian Central, first mortgage, 8 per	00/9	0374
cent	111	113
Mangas Cental, aret mortgage, 7 per		210
cent	100%	100%
Pacific Railroad of Missouri, first mort-		200/8
gage, gold, 6 per cent		91
Pacine Railroad of Missouri, first mort-		-
gage, guaranteed by Missouri, 7 per		
cent	101%	103
Union Pacific, first mortgage, 6 per cent		
gold	924	92%
Tuton Pacific, hand grant, 7 per cent		90
Union Pacific, sinking fund, 8 per cent		773%
Contral Pacific, first mortgage, 6 per		
cent	951	96
Central Railroad of New Jersey, first		
mortgage, 7 per cent	109	
Central Railroad of New Jersey, con.		
convertible, 7 per cent	103	10314
Ohio & Mississippi, consolidated, first mortgage, 7 per cent.		001
Ohio & Mississippi, second mortgage.	96	961
per cent	701	801/

79% 80% LATEST. New York, Dec. 19.-Money closed at 3@31/2 Foreign exchange quiet at 484% @485 for prime bankers' 60 days' starling; 489)4@490 for demand. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 6@

Gold opened and closed at 111%, with sales in Gold opened and closed at 111½, with sales in the interim at 111½. Rates paid for borrowing, 1-54 per diem, and ½ to 2 per cent per annum to fist, and for carrying, 1 per cent. Clearings, \$29,324,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$27,000 for interest and called bonds. Specie shipments today, \$900,000. Imports for week: dry goods, \$1,457,291; merchandise, \$5,254,483.

The Mont Claire (New Jersey) Risilroad, sold under a foreclosure of second mortgage bonds.

der a foreclosure of second mortgage bonds \$780,000, was bought for account of the bond-

olders for \$3,000.
Governments active and strong.
State bonds quiet and steady.
The quiet which has prevailed at the Stock-Exchange for weeks past was broken to-day by the suspension of a broker named H. R. Wright, who is a member of the Stock-Exchange, but appearently very little known. This morni appeared as a buyer of Toledo & Wabash appeared as a buyer of Toledo & Wabash stock, and took all that was offered, about 18,000 shares. The general list advanced under these purchases until Wright was called upon to put up a margin, when he expressed his inability, and informed the Board that he would be unable and informed the Board that he would be unable to meet his engagements. Wabash stock, which had been selling at 26@26½, immediately declined to 21½, considerable amounts having been sold out for Wright's account. For the time a panic ruled, and prices would have fallen more than they did except for purchases of the "bears." Other stocks were also sold out in the same way. About the same time Pacific Mail went down to 36¼ on the announcement of the loss of the steamer Japan, and accident to the Colon. These disasters were followed by a general pressure to sell, under followed by a general pressure to sell, which the rest of the list declined \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{3} \) which the rest of the list declined ½ to 3½ per cent. After this Wabash railied to 24% and Paritic Mail to 37, and the balance of the list was firmer again. The market closed heavy and unsettled at a decline of ½ to 3½ per cent from the highest point of the day. Wabash closed at 2012. Large amounts of long stock were thrown 50 robords.

deace. The Post says if he failed on his own account it shows a degree of desperation which is alarming, while if he failed on account of some large speculator, who withholds his name, it implies rascality on the part of influential dealers.

The transactions included 35,000 shares of Toledo & Wabash, 62,000 Northwestern common, for one transactions and the same property of the same p failure is calculated to unsettle confi-Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 12,400 Ohio,

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT is as follows: Loans, increase, \$500,500; specie, decrease, \$599,300; legal-tenders, decrease, \$1.533,600; deposits, decrease, \$2,700,200; circulation, decrease, \$72,700; reserve, decrease, \$1,-

402,850.	, 41,
Coupons, '81	NT BONDS.
Coupons, 62113	Coupons, '67 190 %
	Coupons, '68 120 %
	10-408114
Coupons, new119%	Currency 6s
Missouris, 97%	
Tennessees, old 80	Virginias, old36
Tennessees, new79	1 44. Carolinas old oo
Virginias, new36	N. Carolinas, new12
- STO	
Canton	i St Dani'
Western Union Tel 81%	St. Paul 35
Quicksilver 33	
Adams Express 116	
Wells-Fargo 82	Wabash pfd
American Express. 69	Terre Haute 94%
U. S. Express 63	Terre Haute pfd 21
Pacific Mail 3674	Chicago & Alton104
New York Central100%	Chicago & Alton pfd. 108
Erie 27%	Ohio & Mississippi 30
Krie pfd 40	Cleve. Cin. & Col 631
Harlem131	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.107
Hamiam med 100	Fabron & Quincy.101

Northwestern ... 43% | Union Pacific stock ... 34 Northwestern pfd ... 59 | Union Pacific bonds ... 22% Rock Jeland ... ... 100% [Central Pacific bonds 95%] New Jersey Central ... 107% | Del. Lack & W. ... 108%

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago :

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1874.	1873.	-1874.	1873,	
Flour, bris	7,195	11,830	9.668	12,250	
Wheat, bu	\$5,000	184,910	5,099	106,559	
Corn, bu	\$5,830	21,265	29,867	858	
Oats, bu	27,160	39.540	5,397	11,023	
Rye, bu	1,510	3,207		1,050	
Barley, bu	12,330	11.320	2,845	13,993	
Grass seed, ths.	\$6,0871	115,190	6,352	12,758	
Flax seed, ths	82,500	44,940			
Broom-corn, fas	48,000		500	20,000	
Cured m'ts, lbs;		1,121,310	967,336	2,576,242	
Beef, bris		135	124		
Pork, brls	1	354	\$60	1,564	
Lard, lbs		169,640	142,780	178,647	
Tallow, fbs	14,230	22,000		81,021	
Butter, ths	89,029	87,235	46,741	42,870	
Dres'd hogs, No	1,202	4,011	1.488	1,452	
Live hogs, No.	22,214	22,560	4.873	6,246	
Cattle, No	1,666	739	2,0591	810	
Sheep, No	1,250	621	764	354	
Hides, ths	250,287	146,745	273,550	213,710	
Highwines, bris	547	549	962	149	
Wool, Ibs	35,975	125,764		75,280	
Potatoes, bu	1,705	372	350	360	
Lumber, feet.	129,200	152,000	801,400	455,000	
Shingles, No	610,000	189,000	455,000	425,000	
Lath, No	020,000	,	42,000	89,000	
Salt, bris	225	150		1,665	

330

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,557 bu wheat, 1,915 bu corn, 3,010 bu oats, 1,341 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 7 cars No. 1 spring, 138 cars No. 2 do, 39 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (192 wheat); 3 cars high mixed corn, 30 cars No. 2 do, 100 cars rejected (133 corn, of which 10 are new); 3 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2 do. 4 cars rejected do, 4 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do. Total, 380 cars, or 146,000 bu. Iaspected out, 9,663 bu wheat, 20,651 bu corn.

	ending as dated:		
	Dec. 19,	Dec. 12,	Dec. 20,
	Receipts- 1874.	1874.	1873.
	Flour, bris 66,652	75,543	84,330
	Wheat, bu 44,810	480,000	1,048,510
	Corn, bu	258,125	140,325
	Oats, bu143,555	114,937	194,429
	Rye, bu 6,430	15,657	22,580
	Barley, bu 79,770	78,526	89,900
	Dressed hogs, No 7,789	3.654	14,339
	Lave hogs, No	124,627	152,613
	Cattle, No 11,593	9,743	8,142
	Shipments-		
	Flour, bris 57,549	60,738	75,758
1	Wheat, bu 84,517	64,558	545,522
	Corn, bu115,484	744181	17,600
7	Oats, bu 14,593	287.186	64.026
2	Rye, bu 1,875	6,546	7,510
	Barley, bu 29,056	85,583	68,856
,	Dressed hogs, No 9,676	5,373	8,829
	Live hogs, No 29,529	32,373	42,390
	Cattle, No 6,398	5,608	5,545
	The exports from New York	during	the past

The following quotations give the latest bids and asking prices in New York for active railroad and 129,000 bu corn, which is an increase in flour

is understood to be the fact that "Iowa is bearing it." That State has a large crop, and so many holders are anxious to self, both cash and option lots, that the market weakens under the strain. Operators in the interior of this State have taken large quantities for future already,

have taken large quantities for future already, but are now flagging, and Eastern parties are not in a hurry to invest extensively at present prices. Hence a downward movement.

The stock of pork in this city is reported at 110,250 brls, and of lard at 36,750 tes. The packing during the past week was only 96,727 head.

To date it is 858,482, against 838,865 to same date in 1873; 533,153 to do in 1872; 628,776 to do in 1871, and 357,495 ted in 1870. lo in 1871; and 357,495 to do in 1870.

do in 1871; and 357,495 to do in 1870.

There are now four vessels taden with grain in the harbor. They contain 96,630 bu wheat and 38,000 bu corn.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, without much fluctuation in prices. There was no decided disposition to buy, except in wheat and barley, and tameness was the order of the hour. A similar feeting is not selden of the hour. A similar feeling is not seldom experienced on Saturdays, but the degree of flatness was unusual at this season. The shipping movement was again very slow, the leading exnovement was again very now, and leading provisions.

A moderate movement in staple and fancy

A moderate movement in staple and fancy dry-goods was noted at substantially the prices prevalent at the beginning of the week. Few larger orders are being placed, but orders for small lots of a miscellaneous character, for reassortment, are numerous, and make a respectable aggregate. The grocery market was without special animation in any department. A few of the leading articles were doing fairly, however, and the volume of business will bear comparison with that of past seasons at a like period. Quotations were generally the same as yesterday, with a trifle easier feeling in sugars, coffees, and spices, and a decline of 2c in cloves. Teas are active and strong, the tendency being to advance. Few changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Both of those staple articles were meeting with a fair demand for prime qualities, and there was a firm feeling. There was a less buovant tone pervaded the market, though, aside from raisins and currants, values were not appreciably lower. Laver and loose Muscatel raisins are 500 file lower, and currants &c. Fish remain inactive and nominally unchanged. Canned goods are receiving more attention, and the general market seems to be working firmer. Most articles in that line are 15025 per cent lower than a year ago, while in peaches, salmen, and one or two seems to be working firmer. Most articles in that line are 15@25 per cent lower than a year ago, while in peaches, salmon, and one or two other articles, the difference is even greater. The bagging, leather, pig-iron, coal and wood markets were dull and unchanged. There was a quiet feeling in the oil market. Orders were generally for small amounts, and were filled at former questions.

dere are coming in from the country, and the ocal demand is light. Reports from the pineries ndicate that logging operations are progress satisfactorily in many sections, sufficient snow has fallen in some districts to make hauling easy, and altogether the season's work appears to be as far along as usual up to this date. The hardware markets were steady and moderately server. active. Hops, wool, and seeds were quiet and unchanged. Hides continue to come forward freely, and are salable at current prices, but the freely, and are salable at current prices, but the heavy offerings cause a shade of weaknoss. Seeds were duit and little better than nominal, except timothy, which was more active. Timothy hay was firm and fairly active, but prairie was weak under liberal offerings and a light demand. Green fruits were selling slowly in a retail way. Choice poultry was in request and steady, but poor stock. Game and eggs were slow.

HOG PRODUCTS—Have been less active, and unusually tame. The market was weak, but steady, the fluctuations in prices being surprisingly small. The stocks of produce on hand were larger than most operators, outside the packing interest, expected, and the outward movement was light, except in mests. This, with a decline in the price of live hogs, caused buyers of product to hold back, while there was not much desire to sell at a material decline, as packers say that they can scarcely afford to work at current quotations. quotations.

MESS PORK—Was tame, and declined 7% c per bri,

	To date,	To date,	Aggregate season
	1874.	1873.	1873-4.
Chicago	858,482	893,865	1,520,024
Cincinnati	295,557	390,000	581,253
St. Louis	275,000	250,000	463,793
Louisville	255,731	220,000	226,947
Milwaukee	142,582	168,576	294,054
Indianapolis		171,191	295,796
St. Joseph	104,000	60,000	81,642
Cedar Rapids		33,800	72,810
Sabula		15,100	31,456
The Darly Comme	rcial Repor	t gives the	following
as the shipments of p week ending Dec. 17	, 1874, and		

Week ending Dec. 10, 1874 . 4,468 8,723 2,622 923, 196 8,074, 941 Sams week 1873, 4,123 2,128 3,550 4,45, 359 9,785, 822 Since Nov. 1, 74, 74, 324 45, 635 8,227 6,45, 147 45, 850, 623 Same time 7-3, 57, 945 55,564 14, 184 8, 815, 73 65,352, 74

"Green hams shipped for the week 99, 191 pieces, against 165, 778 pieces the corresponding week lastyear; since Nov. 1, 1874, 528, 668 pieces, against 456, 847 pieces the same time

rye, Gara No. 2 harley, 8 care No. 3 do, 6 care rejected ont, 9,603 by wheat, 20,603 he care, 16,700 he was thinged for the work No.19 miles. As the special control of the corresponding week that the receipts and shipments the past week, and for the corresponding week carding as taked.

Pr. 19 Dor. 12 Dor. 10 Dor. 10

the close. Cash. No. 2 noid at at \$23\circ 82\circ; rejected at \$66\circ 85\circ; expected at \$66\circ 85\circ; expected at \$62\circ 65\circ 85\circ; expected at \$62\circ 65\circ 85\circ 65\circ 65\

BARLEY—Was in better speculative agmand, and \$\phi\_{\text{cal}} \text{cal} \text{injer}. Operators generally were working to affect settlements. There were several orders on the market for each lots, rejected being chiefly called for, No. 2 cash sold at \$1.23, regular, and in A., D. & 50. \*s at \$1.23, No 3 at \$1.03\text{cal}\_1, \text{according to location}, Rejected was firm at \$1.03\text{cal}\_1.04\text{cal}\_2; sample. lots old fat \$1.07\text{cal}\_1.07\text{cal}\_2.27. Cashsales on 'Change include \$2.600 bu, chiefly at \$1.24 for No. 2, and \$1.03\text{cal}\_2.04\text{cal}\_2 for rejected. Seller January opened with sellers 1,600 bu, chiefly at \$1.24 for No. 2, and \$1.000, 0414 for rejected. Seller January opened with sellers \$1.234, sold first at \$1.234, closing at \$1.24 bid, eller February sold at \$1.2461.25. llowing:
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks

Mill Double .					
In store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Outs,	Barley,	Rya bu.
New York	4, 517, 293	1,177,068	948, 232	174, 737	43,505
Albany	39, 700	17,600	56,000	\$26,000	4,000
Buffalo	836, 903	100,858	48,988	100,069	4, 443
Chicago	1,573,244	956, 822	3/2, 130	303, 658	22,777
Milwaukee	1,000,202	27,514	57,648	107,889	7,831
Duluth	8,500			*****	
Toledo,	324,015	236, 754	128, 211	56, 211	
Detroit	128, 128	38, 716	9, 184	64, 159	
Oswego	1,088,800	819,500	7, 200	396, 700	19,400
St. Louis	492, 291	61, 193	87,391	55, 411	1,770
Peoria	34, 370	76,538	40, 453	3, 447	19,603
Boston	31, 436	113, 483	308, 720	34, 826	3,360
Toronto	54, 701	1,306	1,415	60, 334	
Montreal	280, 177	90,887	5, 247	3, 622	
Philadelphia .	200,000	160,000	15,000	110,000	
Baltimore	167, 571	98, 883	100,000	15,000	5,000
Rail ship'nts.	132, 641	186, 376	189,027	43, 498	18,766
Atloat in N. Y.	1, 279, 941	177, 255	416, 605	430,000	55, 510
Total week	12 138 943	3, 830, 159	9.671.469	2 478 141	204 160
W'k Dec. 5, '74	11, 676, 521	4, 014, 175	9, 699, 590	9, 534, 930	197.099
W'k Nov 28, '74	9 766 924	2 173 417	2 073 906	1.862.486	136, 706
W'k Nov 21. '74	10. 659 668	2 597 405	9 500 947	9 000 084	187 904
1.0	Cont Course Out	THE PERSON NAMED IN	ME OLIMA W.F.	40,000,000	rait 55.4

\* Estimated. † The stock affoat in New York not ineluded.

Beerbohm's London cable of Dec. 16, 1874, reports the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Waies for the week ended Dec. 12, 1874, at 75,900 to 80,000 qrs (and estimated in the Kingdom at 300,000 to 320,000 qrs). Imports for the same week: Wheat, 100,000 to 165,000 qrs; maize, under 50,000 qrs; flour, 50,000 to 55,000 brls; giving a supply of wheat and "flour, including imports and home deliveries, approximately of 431,250 to 459,375 qrs against a weekly consumption of 400,000 qrs minimum and 423,000 maximum, a deficiency of supply for the week over the consumption of 31,250 to 35,375 qrs.

General Markets.

31,250 to 36,375 qrs.

General Markets.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1,946,196.

BUITER—Trade was fair at about steady prices.

Shippers and local retailers and consumers bought liberally at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 31,637c; medium to good grades, 246,27c; inferior to common, 186,23c; common to choice roll, 236,39c.

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags has improved some since the late reduction in price, but the

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags has improved some since the late reduction in prices, but the movement is still far from being active, and the market is by no means firm. We quote: Stark, 31½c; Lowiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 28c; Otter Creek, 29c; buriap bags, 16@ 17½c; gunnies, single, 16@ 16½c; do double, 29c. CHEESE—There was a very fair demand from the interior, and the amount of cheese taken by the local trade was also liberal. Values were steady at 16@16 for prime factory, and at 7@13c for lower grades. COAL—Remains dull at former quotations, Lackawanna selling at \$9.50@10.00, and soft varieties at \$4.50@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were a shade firmer, a small lot selling at \$1.40. Therees were dull. Pork barrels, 1.33@1.40; lard tierces, \$1.40; flour barrels, 48@55c; whisky barrels, \$1.30@2.00; pork staves, rough, \$15.00@19.00; Tdo, bucked, \$18.00@2.00; tolde four-heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, \$25.00@28.00. circle four-heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, \$25.00@28.00. circle four-heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, \$25.00@28.00. DRESSED HOGS—Choice mixed and heavy weights were wanted for shipment, and the latter again advanced closing from under light offerings.

DRESSED HOUS—Choice mixed and nearly weights were wanted for shipment, and the latter again advanced, closing firm under light offerings. Figs were dull at \$7.00@7.25; light weights, averaging over 125 hs, sold readily at \$7.05@7.75; mixed, averaging heavy, at \$7.75@8.00, and heavy weights at \$8.20 @3.25. Sales were 49 head.

EGGS—Fresh packages sold in the retail trade at

Naurs-Diamond drips, \$1,20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molassea, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 62@65c; Perto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 33

@430. Brices-Allspice, 17@18%c; cloves, 55@58c; cassis, Briczs—Allspice, 17@18%c; cloves, 55@58c; cassia, 33@35c; popper, 27@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 16@20c.
Soars—German Mottled, 6%@7c; Golden West, 4%@5c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; White Russian, 5%@6c; True Blue, 6%@6%c; white Russian, 5%@6c; True Blue, 6%@6%c.
HAY—Timothy was in good local demand and steady.
Prairie was dull and easy under liberal offerings:
Timothy, prime, \$19.50@20.00; No. 1, \$18.50@419.00;
No. 2 do, \$16.50@17.00; mixed, \$14.50@415.00; choice upland prairie, \$13.00@13.50; No. 1 do, \$12.00@12.50;
No. 2, or slough, \$1.00@11.50. Loose, on Wadons—Timothy, \$17.00@20.00; prakie, \$14.00@15.00. Oat
straw, \$10.00@11.00.
HIGHUVINES—The market was moderately active
and steady at the figure which has ruled during the
whole of the past week. Bales were reported of 250
kris at 97c per gallon.

whole of the past week. Balas were reported of 29 bits at 3% open gallon.

HOLS—Browers are buying, generally only to meet pressing wants. Some of the large browers are supplied. Choice hops are firm at 3%436 cash. The offerings of inferior grades are quite large, but there is little inquiry for them. Quotations range from 256

prime seiling at \$2.40@2.50, and fair at \$2.35@2.37%. Clover sold in small lots at \$5.60@5.65, and flax at \$1.70 @1.90. Sales of timethy aggregate 1,937 bags, chiefly at \$2.40@2.50. Hungarian and millet were nominal at \$2.406,2.50. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 15c and 70c, respectively.

SALT—Trade continues fair for the season, and price strong, as follows: Onondaga and Sacinaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coarse, \$2.00; coarse diamond, \$2.12\(\gamma\); dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bugs, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sach, \$4.60\(\text{cd}\); Airy, would—An occasional order is received, but there is not much doing. Prices are steady, though parties carrying a considerable quantity might be induced to make slight concessions. If by so doing they could realized. unwashed, 30@35c; fine unwashed, 27@31c; pulled

### THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.
Saturdar Evening, Dec. 19.
The receipts during the week have been as follows

· Cattle.	11048.	Sheep.
Monday 1,780	19,816	1,449
Tuesday 2,171	24,030	4,897
Wednesday 3,336	29,113	3,685
Thursday 2,027	24,745	2,581
Friday 1,666	22,214	1,250
Saturday 700	13,600	1,100
Total,	132,918	14,962
Last week 9,908	122,265	8,810
Same time 1873 8,145 Shipments were as follows:	150,433	4,485
- Cuttin,	Hons.	· Sheep.
Monday 191	4,732	448
Tuesday 811	4,556	2,503
Wednesday 1,346	5,642	1,885
Thursday 1,448	5,379	1,745
Friday 2,059	4,872	764
Total 5,855	25,181	7,295

and outside buyers, has existed throughout the week under review, and all grades of cattle, with possibly the exception of stockers, have commanded more remunerative prices than were current during the week before. The diminished receipts of poultry and game, and the consequent higher prices ruling, witnessed an increased consumption of beef, and our receipt during the week just closed, though some 2,000 in excess of last week, were not in excess of the legitimate trade requirements. At the East as well as here there was improvement both in the character of the demand and in prices, fair activity being noted at nearly all points, with prices ranging from an ½c to a ½c. Whether or not the improved tone of the market shall be maintained, depends upon the character of the receipts. If the supply can be kept down to somewhere near its present dimensions, and embraces a class of stock as well suited to the wants of the trade, there need be little apprehension of any serious shrink. side buyers, has existed thro a class of stock as well suited to the wants of the trade, there need be little apprehension of any serious shrinkage in values. With materially increased receipts, however, or a marked deterioration in quality, a reaction must inevitably follow. The receipts of fancy holiday cattle have been much less than last week, though this resulted in no great inconvenience, as there was little inquiry for them. Sales were at \$2.00 (#2.55 for cows, stags, bulls, scrawny steers, and thin, light Cherokee cattle; at \$2.90 (#3.75 for stockers; at \$2.25 (#4.50 for Texans, and at \$4.00 (#6.75 for common to extra shipping beeves, with a few sales of fancy at \$7.00 (#6.00. To-day there was a fair inquiry for the different descriptions at about steady prices. for the different descriptions at about steady prices, Only a few scattering lots remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed firm.

and the market closed firm.
QUOTATIONS.
Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,352 Extra Beaves—craued steers, averaging 1,305 to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beaves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,130 to 1,300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,20 lbs. 4,75@5,25 sging 1,100 to 1,250 hs. 3.75@4.50 Butchers' Stock—Foor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city staughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 hs. 2.75@4.25 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent 3.75@4.50 HOGS—The course of the hog market has been much the same as during the preceding week, the opening days being characterized by the extreme duliness and a pronounced shrinkage in values, which gave way, as the week advanced, to fair activity and greater firmness. Wednesday's sales showed a reduction from the previous Saturday's quotations of 256, 35c, 156,20c of which was recovered during Thursday and Friday. The market again weakened to-day, however, and closing prices are 156,25c lower than at the close of last week. The offerings were of a better and more uniform quality than those of last week, the proportion of skippers and coarse, uneven loss being

London, Dec. 19-5 p. m.—Consols for money, 91% (@91%; account, 92@92%; 5-20s of 65, 107%; '67s, 107; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 23%; preferred, 40.

Tallow, 47s 6d@47s 9d.

25%; preferred, 49.
Tallow, 47s 6d:647s 9d.
PARIS, Dec. 19.—Rennes, 61f 57%c.
FEANKFORT, Doc. 19.—Five-twenties of '82, 93.
LYCEPOOL, Dec. 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland,
Th. 67; 41. Orleans, 7%d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including
1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,500 bales merican. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 64s 6d. Shoulders, 33s. Hams—Long cut,

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 19.—Business quibe in all departments to-day. Cotton goods in steady but limited demand, at nominally unchanged pricess. Chintz prants in demand. Fancy hostery is fairly active, but shirts and drawers are dull. Woolens quies. Holiday hand-kevchiefs and laces fairly active.

The David Butletin says: "Certain styles of dark prints are closing out by agents at a concession from the nominal asking rates."

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Dec. 19.—Wool has been quiet and firm throughout the week. The demand is good. The sales were upwards of 500,000 hs. Nearly the entire sales of the week have been to manufacturers. Fleece wool attracts most attention. Michigan desces a shade higher. Pulled wool more sought after. Combing and delaine fleeces in steady demand. Stocks light and firm. The sales embrace Chio and Fennsylvania fleeces, medium, X, XX, and above at 52% 6556; Michigan, 46,556; Western and other fleeces, 36,655c; combing and delaine fleeces, 54,655c; which igan, 46,556; which ig Boston Wool Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. able advices from Europe, in ited arrivais, and more freight room.

RECEUPES of breadstud's, provisions, etc., to-day: Whisky, 491 bris; flour, 5,341 do; peas, 302 bu; corneal, 500 sacks; beaf, 293 pkgs; pork, 1,845 do; cut meats, 1,223 do; butter, 3,090 do; cheese, 496 do; lard, 1,092 do; stearine, 150; tailow, 293 do; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 29,500 do; osts, 31,700 do; barley, 4,600 do;

bu; oorn, 29,696 do; osts, 31,700 do; bariey, 4,000 do; seeds, 50 do; mait, 669 do.
Whisky steady and unchanged.
CINCINNATI.
Gincinnati, Dec. 19.—Flour—Dull, but unchanged.
Ghain—Wheat quiet and weak; red. \$1,10@1.12.
Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 70@72c.
OILS—Linseed oil quiet at 80c. Lard oil quiet at \$1,05.

1.05.

Ecos.—Steady, with moderate demand.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHESS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at \$18.75@

19.00. Lard dull and drooping; steam, 12½@13e; kettle, 14c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales of kettle, 14c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales of kettle, 14c. at country points, 6½0; city heldat 6½0; kettle, 14c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales of shoulders at country points, 64c; city heldst 64c; clear rib, 94c; clear, 94c. Bacon dull and declined; sales at 95c; 61ac; 94c. Eacon dull and declined; sales at 95c; baces, 96c; 9c; hams, 105c; 4103c; WHISKY—Fair and firm at 97c. Total ions stanghtered since Nov. 1, 295,557; same time hast year, 415,527.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

all-waters. Dec. 19.—FLOCH—very quiet and prices cominal.
Grain—Wheat fair and firm. No. 1 Milwaukee, 94 to 7. 2 Milwaukee, 93 to 7. seller January, 83 to 7. seller February, 90 to 7. cats quiet and nominal; No. 2, in store, 45 to 19. Cats quiet and nominal; No. 2, in store, 55 to 19. Seller in the price of the store, 55 to 19. Seller in the store, 55 to 19. Seller in the store, 51 to 19. Seller in the store of the st ttle, 131, @131, c. Hogs-Live quiet and entirely nominal at \$6,25@ Hogs—Live quiet and entirely nominal at 20,200, 7.00; dressed hogs easier at \$7.500,8.00.
Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 64,000 bu, Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bris; cats, 300 bu; wheat,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—FLO Dec. 19.-FLOUR AND GRAIN-Phovisioss—Pork quiet at \$30.00. Bacon—Shoul-lers, 9%; clear rib, 11%; bulk shoulders, 6%; clear rib, 9%; clear, 10%; Lard, 14%@14%;

ST. LOUIS, Sr. Louis, Dec. 19.—Corrox—In good demand, but Sr. Louis, Dec. 18.

18th.

FLOUR-Steady, with good demand for low grades.

FLOUR-Steady, with good demand for low grades. FLOUE—Steady, with good demand for low grades, GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 fall, \$1,0762.08, cash; No. 3 \$1,03, No. 2 \$9109, 93%c, Corn firmer; new, \$66470c, cash; No. 2 old 72c seller February. Oats easier; No. 2, 57% \$68c, Barley—Nothing done, Rye lower at \$1,0261.04. WHISEY—Stander at \$25.

wer at \$1.02@1.04. Whitsky—Steady at 98c. Provisions—Fork lower at \$19.25@19.50 cash and shruary. Bulk meats and green meats nominal. Bandonia of a small jobbing and order trade at unanged prices. Lard held at 13c, with sales in set-

changed prices. Lard held at 13c, with sales in set-tlement at 123c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GBAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; amber Western, \$1,20061.30; No. 1 red, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.20061.21; No. 3, \$1.15061.16. Oats casier; white Western, 66c; mixed, 65c. Rye dull at 95c@\$1.00.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Lard nominal at 14(61450. at 14.014%c. BOTTER-Unitang.
COFFEE-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-Lower at \$1,02@1.02 g.
PHILADELP HIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Dull and un-

changed.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, \$1.18@1.26; white, \$1.35
@1.40. Rye, \$1.00. Corn quiet; quotations lower;
Yellow, \$0@84c; new white, \$1@83e; mixed Western,
84@85c. Oats—White, 67c.
WHISKY—\$1.01.
PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, H%c; crude, in brls,
84@85c.

3):@3%c. CLOVER SEED-8%@10c. BUTTER-Quiet; choice, 34@35c; choice Western, BUTTER—Value Tolis, 36632c. CHEESE—Unchanged. Edgs—Steady at 29630c. TOLEDO.

Tolebo, Dec. 19.—Flour—Steady and in moderate Toledo, Dec. 19.—Prouse—Steady and in moderate demand.
Grain—Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.09; amber Michigan, \$1.09; No. 1 red. \$1.10\fo \text{No. 2} no 2 mber Michigan, \$1.09; No. 1 red. \$1.10\fo \text{No. 2} no 2 mber Illinois, \$1.03\fo \text{No. 2} no proper linois, \$1.03\fo \text{No. 2} no prade, 71\fo \text{No. 2} no prade, 71\fo \text{No. 2} no prade, 71\fo \text{Outs dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 56\fo \text{No. 2} no prade, 71\fo \text{Outs dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 56\fo \text{No. 2} mberts, 50\text{Outs dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 56\fo \text{No. 2} mberts, 50\text{Outs dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 56\fo \text{No. 2} mberts, 50\text{No. 2} no prace \$1.00\text{No. 2} no prace \$1.000\text{No. 2} no prace \$1.000\text{No. 2} no prace \$1.000\text{No

shelled, ragino, and unchanged.

Persoleum—Advancing; market very strong; standard white, car lots, 9e; Ohio State test, 10e; standard white, car lots, 9c; Onio State test, 10c; u s small way, 1@2c higher. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; cats,

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. J., BREADSTUFFS-Wheat-Neg-lected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Corn dul; sales of 4 cars new on track at 80c; 2,500 bu bu sample Western at 82c in store; 1,300 bu Ad No. 2

little hot air, and to make such "manifestations" as the spirits might deign to grant.

Everything having been placed in readiness, the young woman, who looked very sly and very fragile, was placed in the seat, and chained, hand and foot, with genuine fetters, which were duly Locked on Ankle and while, so that escape from them, without skilled assistance, appeared to be impossible. The manacles were thoroughly examined by several persons present, and found flawloss, to all appearance. The door was then locked, and the upper opening closed. The elder lady then announced that the youthful medium would make a show of hands and faces at the aperture. This satisfied everybody. The lamps were turned down to a very dark degree, and things began to look really ghostly.

really ghostly.

"LET US HAVE A HYMN."

cried a female voice, and the audience joined in the well-known melody. "Nearer, My God, to Thee!" When that had ended, the sliding door flew back, and a hand, white, as if it had been divided in flow.

water upon his head. "By Jove, this beats witcheraft!" said he. "I'm half a Spiritualist now." The mistress of the room said: "You are in a great way for becoming a medium." At this moment a feeble voice was heard from the interior of the cabinet, supplicating as follows: for poor little Indian girl!"

The company, in response, struck up "By the Beatiful River." Beatiful River."

Then there appeared at the window a banjo, which was artistically "picked" by two corpselike hands. This produced a great sensation.

A young woman present caught hold of the banjo, which was yielded to her, but the "little Indian gurl" quickly demanded it back again.

A few more airs were sung, to all of which the unknown kept time.

"If that be a little Indian," said an old skeptic, "why didn't she show

tic, "why didn't she show INDIAN-COLORED HANDS?

tic, "why didn't she show
INDIAN-COLORED HANDS?
Her's are as white as a lump of chalk."
The mistress replied, "Oh, people are all of a color in the spirit-land."
"That'll be a blessing for the naygers then," said an Irishman in the throng.
"Let's see the faces," somebody cried out.
"Turn down the lamps a little more," suggested an amorous-looking gentleman, who was evidently in company with his sweetheart. The lights were lowered accordingly, and then
A SHADOWY FACE
appeared in the dark square of the window, only for a moment, however. The hands went to work quite vigorously again, and showed themselves bare up to the elbows.
The whole affair grew mysterious, but the most singular part of the matter was that the mistress never once left the door. She kept off intruders by saying, "Don't touch the cabinet or you'll spoil communication."

Next followed

Next followed

The door was flung open, lights were brought, and there, on the seat, looking quite pale and exhausted, sat the "medium," bound hand and

foot as she had been in the first place. The re-ceptacle was examined for some mode of ingress or egress, but nothing of the kind could be found.

This threw the company into A STATE OF GRAYE DOUBT.

A STATE OF GRAYE DOUBT.

Nobody appeared to know what to think, and the old skeptic confessed that he felt a shiver go down his backbone.

Several young ladies exclaimed, "Oh, dear! Let's get home out of this," which they did im

"I'll bet this house is haunted," said a Scotchman, who came there to believe in nothing, and who departed prepared to believe in anything. The woman of the house offered no explanaon, and appeared to enjoy the mysterious terror hich had been created. A few of the more which had been created. A few of the more stubborn sneered at the whole arrangement, but it is safe to assume that everybody went away perfectly unable to explain how the girl got loose, and then ticd herself up, or, if she did not get loose, whose heads were those? what face was that?

### THE COURTS.

### Record of Business Transacted Saturday.

A TROUBLESOME NOTE. Amos S. Seelev filed a bill Saturday against Jacob P. Kennedy to recover a note for \$5,000. Seeley says that he made the note in August last, payable two years after date, and gave it to Kennedy on condition that the latter should get a trust-deed for \$10,000 released, and, if he were unable to get it released, the note was to be returned, which release, Mr. Seelev succinctly states, "the said Jacob P. Kennedy has never obtained for your orator, and circumstances are such now that the said Jacob P. Kennedy never can procure the release of your orator from the said obligation of \$10,000." Mr. Seeley omits to state any more fully the circumstances, but it is more than probable, thanks to some recent developments, that the \$10,000 trust-deed was one given to the Ætna Insurance Company, into whose affairs Mr. V. A. Turpin, Receiver, has been making some vigorous examinations, and has found several transactions of like character. Mr. Seeley then says that Kennedy's wife pretended to give a trust-deed for \$12,000 on certain land in Hyde Park, which deed was to be substituted for the note for \$10,000. Owing, however, to a slight omission on the part of Mr. nowever, to a signt ofmission on the part of Mr. Kennedy to also sign the trust-deed, it is void, and Mr. Seelev has offered to give it up and get back the \$5,000 note, but Kennedy refuses to give it up, and is attempting to sell it. Mr. Seeley therefore asks for an injunction to prevent any such sale, which was granted by Judge Williams.

Williams.

DOUGLAS HOUSE TROUBLES.

Michael Dorsey filed a bill against Molbay Carr, to obtain an account. Dorsey says that in 1871 he entered into copartnership with Carr, in running the Douglas House, each contributing \$6,000 and dividing the profits or losses. The firm was dissolved in 1872, but no account was had, and, to get it now if possible, Dorsey files his bill.

had, and, to get it how if possible, Dorsey hies his bill.

FORFEITED BONDS.

The following is a list of cases in which recognizances were entered into before Commissioner Hoyne and defaults taken, and the cases were sent up to Judge Blodgett to enter default. Louis Wagner, George Blackhahn, Isaac S. and A. Roinson (three cases), W. A. Jennings, Frank Kuhn, John Norris and Henry Lord, J. P. Ford, A. Hubacek, John Dismond, Jacob Baer, C. H. Race, Joseph Wassareck, Edward Quinn, T. F. Howley, J. R. Kemble, J. H. Surridge, William Keating, P. R. Hailey, F. T. Hildreth, Robert Kleist, John Martin, M. Lawrence, B. A. Cotton, R. F. Young, L. T. Townsend, A. G. Olin, R. B. Smith, F. Darrow, Jerome Cotton, James Darrow, Rowland Bennett, Henry Jennison, Isaac Anderson, William Despaine, Elisha Bosencrans,

Charles Steubendrauch, John Hanele, and Alex-

Charles Steubendrauch, John Hanels, and Alexander Valentine.

A third and final dividend of 3 per cent was declared yesterday in the case of the Lumberman's Insurance Company. J. M. Witherell, however, filed objections to the Assignee's report, and it will be a month or more before the dividend can be paid.

M. A. Howell, somewhat notorions in connection with the Howell insurance case, will be likely to occupy public attention here again soon, as five cases wherein he of Howell & Co. was plaintiff were transferred from the LaSaile County to the United States Circuit Court. The following are the names of the defendants, and the amount involved in each suit: Howell & Co. vs. Five man's Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Queen Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Panel Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Panel Insurance Company, \$5,000; Same vs. Fireman's Handles Steiglitz, Rindskopf Bros. & Co., Samuel Sykes & Co., and others, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Bernard Engel and Isaat Livingston, clothing merchants of this city. Petitioners' claims amount to \$42,389.69, and it is alleged that the debtors, besides suspending payment of their commercial paper, have allowed their property to be taken on execution. A rule to show cause Dec. 29 was issued.

Louis Weber, a clothier, filed a voluntary petition showing his assets to be \$8,000, again; \$9,000 of liabilities. The case was referred to the Register.

\$9,000 of liabilities. The case was referred to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William Frasier sued Emmet Schall and Frank H. Truesdeft for \$1,000.

John McGinness commenced an action in trespass against Michael Hays and John D. Scanlon, laying damages at \$5,000; and C. R. Steele began a suit for a like amount against S. J. Walker.

William T. Miller brought suit for \$5,000 against Jaboz Barker.

against Jabez Barker.

H. B. Bosworth sued J. O. Smith for \$1,000.
Edward P. Allis began a suit in attachment against the Michigan Iron Company to recover \$1,601.

\$1,601.
W. F. Coolbaugh began a suit for the purpose of collecting \$1,200 from O. H. Placy, J. C. Chittel, George I. Mullett, A. M. Sneldon, and William Stavens.
Emily C. Dills sued C. C. Huntley and William Swinburn, laying damages at \$1,000, and Lidor & Hein sued Ames, Sherman & Co. for a like

amount.

Max Reinstein and Davis Zimanski began suit against Nathan Davis, claiming \$4,000.

William Ripley filed a pracipe in assumpsit against Henry Schauze and P. Miller, claiming

without payer and expressed in assumpsit against Henry Schauze and P. Miller, claiming \$2,000.

Vincent, Mayer, and Ottmaun brought suit for \$1,500 against John E. Miller.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Johannah Babe commenced a suit in trespass against T. M. Bradley, C. E. Scharlan, and Felsenthal & Kozminski, laying damages at \$20,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Dotten, the alleged embezzler, occupied the court all Saturday, and went to the jury in the afternoon. At a late hour Saturday night the jury were still out. The probabilities are that they will be unable to agree.

To-day Agenio Francisco, the Italian murderer, will be arraigned, and will, by agreement of his counsel and the State's Attorney, plead guity to manslaughter, leaving the Court to fix his punishment.

to mansiagater, leaving the Court to fix his punishment.

The trial of Philip Cullen, who is charged with swindling his employer, Mr. J. J. McGrath, the State street paper merchant, out of about \$20,000, is also set for to-day.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed cases.

JUDGE GARY—46, 50 to 58, 61, 63 to 71,

JUGGE McROBERTS—33, 40 to 45, 49, 52, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 77, 78, 80, 81.

JUDGE ROGERS—202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209 to

JUDGE BOOTH-202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209 to JUDGMENTS.

SUPPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. C. Goodman vs. Anthony Weich, \$95.20,
JUDGE GARV—Abbie F. Fay et al. vs. George C. Ames, George C. Sherman, and F. C. Sherman, 196.97,
—T. F. Wall vs. J. J. L. Hoffman; verdict \$15, and motion for new trial.—C. J. Hull vs. T. M. Bridlay and James Finn, \$57.
JUDGE JAMESON—E. E. Bromflow vs. G. P. Trigg. 8,
Mayers, and H. T. Emerson, \$38.52.—W. L. B. Jennsy vs. W. P. Harris, \$355.98.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Enapp.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Knapp vs. William Hennings, \$303.10.

### CANADA.

The Pending Elections-Bribery in

Parliament.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 19.—The political campaign was inaugurated by the Reformers of East Toronto, who held a large meeting to-night in support of Mr. John O'Dononos, Catholic, for the Commons, and the Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer of the Province, for the local Legislature. In the case of O'Donohoe the Con tives seek to make the contest between the Protestants and Catholies, inasmuch as the A SERIES OF RAPPINGS,
all from the inside, and a slight groan announced that the imprisoned female desired liberation.

The general business of the Ontario Legisla-The general business of the Ontario Legisla-ture is concluded, and the House will be pro-rogued on Monday.

In the case of Rykert, a prominent member of

In the case of Rykert, a prominent member of the Opposition, charged with having accepted considerable sums of money for Parliamentary purposes, two reports were presented by the Investigating Committee, one by the majority and one by the minority, both of which report him guilty. Attorney-General Mowat declared that if time had allowed for a full judicial consideration of the evidence the House would have no other atternative but to expel him. Hon. M. C. Cameron, leader of the Opposition, concurred in the censure of the Attorney-General, and agreed to a resolution marking the disapproval of the House generally of such practices, and declaring that such members would be visited with expulsion in future. A motion was carried to print the evidence. The impending prorogation preventing the House passing judgment, it remains for his constituency to pass judgment at the polls in the approaching judgment at the polls in the approa

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—The Nova Scotis elections Manitoba have been fixed for the 25th inst., and

### the election for the second day of January. AMUSEMENTS.

The Aimee opera bouffe season will commence this evening at the Academy of Music with the performance of "La Fille de Mme. Angou," one of the most popular of all the open

CONCERTS. The Camilla Urso troupe will give a concert this evening at Farwell Hall, with an admirable

programme. The troups includes Camilla Urso, in; Augusto Sauret, piano; Mr. Fessenden, the favorite tenor; Miss Clara Dorea, soprano; and Mr. Rudolphsen, the well-known baritone. The organ concert given under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the Railroad Mission will take place at the church this evening. Mr. Havens and Mr. Flagler will preside at the organ, and the chord of the First and Second Churches will do the vocal numbers of one of the best programmes of the season.

the season.

A review concert will be given in the lectureroom of the Union Park Congregational Church
this evening, by Mrs. W. S. Tobin's class of
children, for the benefit of the Fondings' Home.
The programme embraces a large variety of interesting musical numbers, in the performance
of which the children will have the assistance of
the Colson Band, Miss Florence Rice, Mrs. A.
Braum, and Mr. T. Smith.
The programme for the reunion of the Besthoven Society at its rooms on Saturday evening
will be as follows:
1. Sonata for bisne and 'cello.

Rubinsish

2. Song. Messrs. Worksohn and Eichheim.
3. Poionaise for piano. Besthores.
4. Song. 4. Song..... Mrs. Ullmann.

5. a Cavatina'.

b Pastorale Mr. J. M. Hubeard. 6. Ronda for two pianos.

Mrs. Hadduck and Mr. Wolfoohn. 7. Song.
8. Fantasie stnecke.
a Barcarole.
b Humoreske.

e Duetto.
d Finale.
Messrs. Wolfsohn, Hubbard, and Bichheim.

Washington Club-Houses.

Washington Club-Houses, From the Battimore American.
Washington is to be well provided with poling-saloons. Mr. John Chamberlin, of Now York and Long Branch, has aiready purchased one of the finest houses in the city for his ciub-house, and Mr. John Morrissey is to set up a branch of his Saratoga establishment on Capitol Hill. Are the coming events of the Forty-fourth. Congress aiready easting their abadous before.

FIFTY BILLIONS.

Cabral Still Far Ahe Sharon.

The Brazilian's Daughter and Her to Visit the United States I Summer.

A Gorgeous Place Being Fitted

Them in Columbia County, I

Expenditure of About a Million for a "Cottage" and Grou

to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Sin: My
has just been called to an editorial issue of Wednesday last, in which injustice to the pecuniary position distinguished South American frie

De Souza Cabral. You propose that shall forthwith diminish and be hid ply because of the fact that Mr. Sh come upon some silver that is vaguely at \$300,000,000. No inconsiderable su sure, but still failing far sort of Cabral Dy referring to Richard Scudder's le that De Souza estimated that he was willions of dollars. Where, then, do your authority for saying that the . King's income was only \$20,000,000 cannot imagine. Fifty billions at 10 would give him \$500,000,000 a y at the low rate of 7 per cent, \$350,000,0 And yet, simply because Sharon sees a making \$300,000,000,-not interest, but you insist that the Californian has South-American and gone him better, but of course respectfully, you are g mistaken. California being, so to spea the outlying provinces of Chicago, I de

the outlying provinces of Chicago, I der that you are disposed to make muc Sharon prospect. From all accounts, won't get a chance at Mr. Sharon's dee this panic-winter; but the fact remains far as heard from, in the matter of motors, De Souza Cabral is first, and nowhere.

In the absence of Robert Scudder America, I send this to you, in justice and to Cabral, and to Sharon, and to twinged angel of truth. Respectfully, VALIANT FOR THE

CABRAL'S DAUGHTER'S COTTAGE AT I SPRINGS, N. Y.
Lebanon Springs (N. Y.) Correspondence of

About the 15th of last September gentleman came to this place and put.
Wyomanock House. He appeared to
intelligent person, and very fond of
over the hills about the neighborhood. return to the hotel from his daily want was enthusiastic in his description of beautiful, wild, and romantic localitic he had discovered during the day. Aftering a week, he began to make inquiries ownership of different tracts of land, examples to purchase, One piece arty especially attracted him, which lies of land, willing the state of the which lies are supported by the land of the land o orly especially attracted him, which he Columbia Hall, on the bridge-road which Pittsfield, Mass. This place is a strilying between two gorges made by a streams, which every spring and fall control of the columbia treams. dering down the steep ascent, wearing and deeper every year the giens throug they madly rush, thus forming a penin-tween of ravising beauty. The penins the surroundings embraces about 6 land, on which stands a suburban cotta was put up on it several years ago at expense by a wealthy citizen of Hancoc and from the fact that the house has be

cupied for the last four years has been the neighborhood "Edwin's Folly." The Spanish gentleman, after sever views with the owner of this romantic uable peninsula, succeeded in purchas an exorbitant price; but as the former very wealthy and able to keep it, he c propriety put his own price upon the At all events the purchaser seemed

self after he had the title deeds execu his possession.

Immediately after the first purchase that quietly negotiated with different owning lands along the western slope of Mountain, northeast, east, and south of Folly, taking in all the romantic deliforests, and the elevated portion of the land from which extensive views can be forests, and the elevated portion of that from which extensive views can be of the surrounding country. Having the several conveyances of land which lard succeeded in purchasing. I find the now in his possession about \$,000 acres, has purchased, including the first purch \$669,380, which is not on the whole unrestants.

While the negotiations for the purchas property were progressing the Spaniard communicative in relation to the out which the property was intended, but a he had secured all the land he wante without hesitation the full history of the ment. His name is Don Casar Chalce cia, and he is an agent for a very weal in Brazil, who is the owner of gold, and silver mines in South America, an and silver mines in South America, aidered worth \$50,000,000,000. This dividual's name is De Souza Cabral.

The South American Crossus has lathis daughter in marriage to an American Crossus has lathis daughter in marriage to an American Crossus has lathis daughter in making and operating railroads, and the young man was worth \$5,000,000

the young man was worth \$5,000,000 comparative poverty with the case wealth of his father-in-law was not the marriage, the father looking the happiness of his child than to a alliance.

The young couple have gone to I spend the winter, where eastles have to caused or erected in every country which they will pass on their wedding-of which was secured early in seaso agent by direction of his employer. Of of next June the party will cross the and, after a short visit to the native pla bridegroom in Kentucky, will pass that the different watering places in the States, and the kind old father-in-law vided that a place worthy of the occurrence.

States, and the kind old father-in-law vided that a place worthy of the occubie only child shall be in readiness for h tion on her arrival at any watering planote that she shall visit. It is for the that the above-mentioned purchase at has been made.

We will now endeavor to narrate the ments which have been or will be made property purchased for De Souza Cawhich his daughter and her husband, Gthur Throckmorton, will occupy (the ag thur Throckmorton, will occupy (the from the 3d to the 15th of August norder to do so we shall be obliged to

Several contracts made by the agent ties who have agreed to do the work at them, and, under heavy penalties, to heleted on or before the 1st of August no THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

First—The house, which has cost the prietor so many thousands to put in or be completely remodeled in all its pa Prist—The house, which has cost the priotor so many thousands to put in or be completely remodeled in all its paworkmen have for some time been busil tearing off the carved wainscoting from ing-room and library; and walls beautiest personal state of the country of the country of the country of the style of the outside of the house is shanged, and be made to resemble as possible the homestead in Brazil. The specifications, which call for an expensive of the house is shanged, and he made to resemble as possible the homestead in Brazil. The specifications, which call for an expensive of the house is shanged, and he made to resemble as possible the homestead in Brazil. The specifications, which call for an expensive has not been engaged in any public, when had in charge the building of the win the Crystal Palace at New York, use exhibition of the industries of all nation second—The furniture is to be supply Prench house, but it is not to be delived by the constructed after models furnishe Souza Cabral, it will be necessary to every article new. No pattern now France will suffice for this work. This including transportation, duties, etc., with a south \$50,000.

The furd—The grounds about the cottager with good, substantial driveways to any point of the extensive domain, also

PTCY ITEMS,
Rindskopf Bros. & Co.,
and others, filed a petition
Bernsard Engel and Isaac
merchants of this city,
sount to \$42,389.09, and it
betors, heaides susrending

nmenced an action in tres-Hays and John D. Scan-at \$5,000; and C. R. or a like amount against

brought suit for \$5,000 IJ. O. Smith for \$1,000. an a suit in attachmen iron Company to recove

C. C. Huntley and William sherman & Co. for a like avis Zimanski began suit

claiming \$4,000.

I a præcipe in assumpsit

and P. Miller, claiming

v. C. E. Scharlan, and Felng damages at \$20,000, AL COURT.
the alleged embezzler, oc-Saturday, and went to the
At a late hour Saturday
ill out. The probabilities ill out. The probabilities nable to agree.
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ate's Attorney, plead guilty
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hant, out of about

Passed cases. to 58, 61, 63 to 71, -38, 40 to 45, 49, 52, 55, 58, 8, 80, 31. 5, 241 to 260. 203, 204, 206, 207, 209 to

Fay et al. vs. George C. a., and F. C. Sherman, \$566.07, Hoffman; verdict, \$15, and J. Hull vs. T. M. Bradley

NFESSIONS-Frederick Knapp NADA.

tinment.
to The Chicago Tribus.
c. 19.—The political camed by the Reformers of old a large meeting to-night ohn O'Donohoe, Catholic, and the Hon. Adam Crooks, O'Donohoe the Conserva-the contest between the tholies, inasmuch as the rence to the Reform party.

art, a prominent member of ged with having accepted money for Parliamentary its were presented by the titee, one by the majority ity, both of which report ey-General Mowat declared for a full judicial contends the House would have but to expel him. Hon. M. er of the Opposition, sure of the Attorney-Generally of such prachat such members would be n in future. A motion was evidence. The impending in for his constituency to the polis in the approaching

The Nova Scotia elections

EMENTS.

ouffe season will commence cademy of Music with the Fille de Mme. Angou," one of all the operas of this

INCERTS.
troupe will give a concert
ell Hall, with an admirable
onpo includes Camilla Urso,
et, piano; Mr. Fessenden,
liss Clara Dorea, soprano; the well-known baritone.
given under the auspices of
n Church for the benefit of a will take place at the g. Mr. Havens and Mr. the organ, and the chorus cond Churches will do the of the best programmes of

ill be given in the lecture-rark Congregational Church re. W. S. Tobin's class of efit of the Fondlings' Home-braces a large variety of in-impers, in the performance h will have the assistance of liss Florence Rice, Mrs. A. mith.

C. H. Street.

Hubbard, and Eichheim.

FIFTY BILLIONS.

Cabral Still Far Ahead of Sharon.

The Brazilian's Daughter and Her Husband to Visit the United States Next Summer.

Them in Columbia County, N. Y.

A Gorgeous Place Being Fitted Up for

Expenditure of About a Million Dollars for a "Cottage" and Grounds.

CABRAL VS. SHARON.

10 the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Sib: My attention -you insist that the Californian has seen the South-American and gone him better. Verily, but of course respectfully, you are grievously mistaken. California being, so to speak, one of the outlying provinces of Chicago, I don't wonder that you are disposed to make much of the Sharon prospect. From all accounts, the wolf won't get a chance at Mr. Sharon's door during won't get a chance at Mr. Sharon's door during this panic-winter; but the fact remains that, so far as heard from, in the matter of rhoney-matters, De Souza Cabral is first, and the rest newhere.

In the absence of Robert Scudder in South America, I send this to you, in justice to him, and to Cabral, and to Sharon, and to the white-winged angel of truth. Respectfully,

VALIANT FOR THE RIGHT.

CABRAL'S DAUGHTER'S COTTAGE AT LEBANON Lebanon Springs (N. Y.) Correspondence of the Hudson

Register.

About the 15th of last September a Spanish gentleman came to this place and put up at the Wyomanock House. He appeared to be a very intelligent person, and very fond of traveling over the hills about the neighborhood. On his return to the hotel from his daily wanderings he was enthusiastic in his description of the many beautiful, wild; and romantic localities which he had discovered during the day. After remaining a week, he began to make inquiries as to th ownership of different tracts of land, expressing willingness to purchase, One piece of proparty especially attracted him, which lies east of Columbia Hall, on the bridge-road which leads to Pittsfield, Mass. This place is a strip of laud lying between two gorges made by mountain streams, which every spring and fall come thundering down the steep ascent, wearing deeper and deeper every year the glens through which they madly rush, thus forming a peninsula be-tween of ravising beauty. The peninsula with the surroundings embraces about 6 acres of land on which stands a suburban cottage which was put up on it several years ago at immens expense by a wealthy citizen of Hancock, Mass. and from the fact that the house has been unoc

capied for the last four years has been called in the neighborhood "Edwin's Folly." The Spanish gentleman, after several inter views with the owner of this romantic and val-uable peninsula, succeeded in purchasing it for the sum of \$50,000, which appears to be rather an exorbitant price; but as the former owner is very wealthy and able to keep it, he could with propriety put his own price upon the property. At all events the purchaser seemed well contented with his bargain, and so expressed him-self after he had the title deeds executed and in

his possession.
Immediately after the first purchase the Span-Immediately after the first purchase the Spaniard quietly negotiated with different parties owning lands along the western slope of Taconic Mountain, northeast, east, and south of Edwin's Folly, taking in all the romantic della, heavy forests, and the elevated portion of the mountain from which extensive views can be obtained of the surrounding country. Having examined the several conveyances of land which the Spaniard succeeded in purchasing. I find that he has now in his possession about 5,000 acres, which he has purchased, including the first purchase, for \$689,880, which is not on the whole unreasonable.

DE SOUZA CABRAL'S AGENT. DE-SOUZA CAERAL'S AGENT.

While the aegotiations for the purchase of this property were progressing the Spaniard was non-communicative in relation to the object for which the property was intended, but as soon as the had secured all the land he wanted he told without hesitation the full history of the investment. His name is Don Cæsar Chalcedon Garasser of the control of the con

ment. His name is Don Cæsar Chalcedon Gartia, and he is an agent for a very wealthy man in Brazil, who is the owner of gold, diamond, and silver mines in South America, and is condered worth \$50.000,000,000. This wealthy individual's name is De Souza Cabral.

The South American Cræsus has lately given his daughter in marriage to an American, who has for many years been engaged in Brazil in making and operating railroads, and although the young man was worth \$5,000,000, yet his comparative poverty with the enormous wealth of his father-in-law was no barrier to the marriage, the father looking more to the happiness of his child than to a wealthy alliance.

alliance.

The young couple have gone to Europe to spend the winter, where eastles have been purchased or erected in every country through which they will pass on their wedding-tour, all of which was secured early in season by this of which was secured early in season by this agent by direction of his employer. On the 1st of uext June the party will cross the Atlantic, and, after a short visit to the native place of the bridegroom in Keutucky, will pass the summer at the different watering places in the United States, and the kind old father-in-law has provided that a place worthy of the occupancy of his only child shall be in readiness for her reception on her arrival at any watering place of any note that she shall visit. It is for this object note that she shall visit. It is for this object that the above-mentioned purchase at this place has been made.

We will now endeavor to narrate the improvements which have been or will be made upon the property purchased for De Sonza Cabral, and which his daughter and her husband, George Artuur Throckmorton, will occupy (the agent says) thur Threekmorton, will occupy (the agent says) from the 3d to the 15th of. August next, and in order to do so we shall be obliged to consult the several contracts made by the agent with parties who have agreed to do the work allotted to them, and, under heavy penalties, to have completed on or before the 1st of August next.

First—The house and grounds.

First—The house, which has cost the late proprietor so many thousands to put in order, is to be completely remodeled in all its parts, and workmen have for some time been busily at work learing off the carved wainscoting from the dingroom and library; and walls beautifully and Appensively frescoed are nutliessly beaten off to renewed with more expensive adornments. The style of the outside of the house is also to be The style of the outside of the house is also to be shanged, and be made to resemble as near as possible the homestead in Brazil. The plans and specifications, which call for an expenditure of 25,000, are now in the hands of J. McFarland, Esq., whom all know by reputation, although he had not been engaged in any public work since be had in charge the building of the wood-work in the Crystal Palace at New York, used for the chibition of the industries of all nations.

Second—The furniture is to be supplied by a French house, but it is not to be delivered until next spring. As every article of furniture is to be constructed after models furnished by De Rouza Cabral, it will be necessary to construct avary article new. No pattern now used in

rery article new. No pattern now used in France will suffice for this work. This expense, including transportation, duties, etc., will amount to about \$50,000.

Third—The grounds about the cottage, togeth—

Taird—The grounds about the cottage, togethwith good, substantial driveways to reach every point of the extensive domain, also footpaths

winding through glens and thickets, are all under the general supervision of our worthy townsman, N. B. H. Sanford, and we feel confident that Don A. B. Sanford, and we feel confident that Don Garcia has happily hit upon the right man in the right place. All who know the untiring industry of that gentleman, and his refined taste, will at once copolude that he will do justice to the magnificent undertaking. He will have 500 men upon the work as soon as they can be be judiciously employed. Mr. Sanford will receive \$1,000 a month for his valuable services, commencing

employed. Mr. Sanford will receive \$1,000 a month for his valuable services, commencing Jan. 1, and by the terms of the contract he will receive a bonus of \$2,000 if his work is fully completed on the 1st of August next.

Fourth—The two substantial stone dams are to be built across the east and west glens at the foot of the peninsula, which will be 30 feet thick at the base and 18 at the top, the southern faces of which are to be perpendicular. This will form two miniature rivers or lakes on each side of the cottage, and will also make a fall from the walls, which will be a Niagara on a small scale, the point of the peninsula representing Goat Island. This work has been intrusted to the skillful engineering of Williau-Jones, Esq., who, with 100 quarry-men, will shortly commence getting the stone together from the well-known quarries on Churchill from the well-known quarries on Churchill Mountain. Mr. Jones has agreed to do this work for \$56,000, and has already received advances of \$20,000, in order to carry forward the work during the coming winter, as the agent of De Souza Cabral is anxious to have this part of the work finished in time for the spring freshet.

of the cavern, it became impracticable, in consequence of the danger of egress and ingress. It can now be entered without inconvenience, and the workmen will have finished their work in less than a fortnight.

Sixth—On the lands purchased south of the cottage, and within a mile, is a spring of ice-cold water, furnishing a constant supply sufficient to fill a pipe of 4-inch calibre. A pipe will therefore be laid immediately to the spring, and all necessity of an ice-house will be dispensed with by a bountiful supply sufficient for all practical purposes.

But the crowning effort to make this the most desirable residence in the United States is

purposes.

But the crowning effort to make this the most desirable residence in the United States is an aqueduct which is now being constructed from Berry Pond to the house, designed to bring the boiling inquid to that locality for bathing purposes. The manner in which the pipes are being least will have been accounted to the proposes. poses. The manner in which the pipes are being laid will involve an enormous expense, as the pipe is packed with weellen flocks the whole length, a foot thick, encased with a plaster of Paris and cement, which it is thought will conduct the water 3 miles without materially altering these aqueducts has been given to parties in Pailadelphia, whose mechanics have always excelled in their manner of laying pipe.

But I am making my article too long for the readers of your valuable paper, yet I don't know that I could give a full history of the subject in .

readers of your valuable paper, yet I don't know that I could give a full history of the subject in a less space. At present, when the work has but just commenced, we can only inform you of the intentions of the projector. When the work is fully finished, perhaps the public will be sufficiently interested in the doings of these South American nabobs, and we will have more to say

American nabobs, and we will have more to say upon the subject.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have read an article taken from the Albany Evening. Journal, in which the correspondent of the Journal gives an account of the marriage of De Souza Cabral's daughter to Mr. Throckmorton. As his account of the immense wealth of Cabral coincides with the representations made here by his agent Garant. the representations made here by his agent Gar-cia, I conclude that in this case "truth is stran-

### MINNESOTA.

A Determined Dentist-Homestead

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribunc. St. PAUL, Dec. 19.-A singular case is being ried before Justice Bernard and a jury, of which THE TRIBUNE had partial information some time ago, the circumstances being that Mr. Lawton. a dentist, assailed a young lady, Miss Davis, st a school-girl, on the street, claiming that she had obtained work from him on the representation that she was a niece of Gen. Johnston, and that the latter would pay the bill, which alleged statements were not true. Lawton, having at the time frightened the girl, was prosecuted by her father for an assault, but was not convicted. Now Lawton sues the father for the amount of is bill for dentistry alleged to have been done for the girl. On the witness-stand he swears positively to her identity, and she is enough peuliar in appearance to make his mistake seen almost impossible. She swears as positively that she never was in office his or work-room, and that he never had anything to do with her teeth.

Dentist Merritt, who had attended to her teeth, was called to the stand, but, through de fective memory and diffidence, helped neither side. Dentist De Montreville, however, examin ed the girl's teeth in court, and flatly contradicted Lawton's evidence as to the condition of a certain one of her bicaspids, but subsequently admitted that an "unprinciped" dentist might say of it, as Lawton did, that it needed lling. The defense are on the track of a young Lawton at about the same time he alleges Miss Lawton at about the same time he alleges Miss Davis had his services, and hope to produce her before the trial is over. If they do not, the jury is likely to pull straws or flip coppers for its verdict; and yet no one who knows Miss Davis or her family doubts that Mr. Lawton is mistaken.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The State Supreme Court has just filed its first decision sustaining the validity of the declaration in the National Homestead law that "No lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor." The Court holds that this provision is constitutional and valid, and this provision is constitutional and valid, and does not violate the sovereignty of the State; that land patented to an actual settler under the act does not become liable for debts of the patentee contracted prior to the issuance of the patent, if conveyed to another person; and that the Legislature is, by the State Constitution, expressly prohibited from passing any law sub-jecting homestead lands to levy and sale upon execution, issued upon a judgment for a debt of the patentee created prior to the issuance of

In the East Division of Minneapolis, which is the old city of St. Anthony, the building im-provements of this year amount to \$415,000. They include an Agricultural building for the They include an Agricultural building for the State University; three dwellings costing \$12,000 to \$15,000 each; two churches costing \$9,000 each; and numerous business buildings.

A \$300 DESIGNATION.

The Bed Wing Argus, having designated a colored backy mand of low Oversile as a dead, here

ored barber named John Overalls as a dead-beat, has been mulcted \$300 in a libel suit by the

### LOUISIANA.

The Work of the Returning Board. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19 .- The Returning Board was in executive session nearly all day. It is understood that they have canvassed the returns from several additional parishes, giving the Democrats 15 majority in the House. It is believed that the Board will get through with the canvass early next week. The Democratic majority in the House will probably be about 25.

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 19 .- The Pate House in this city, the largest and finest hotel building in the Missouri Valley, which cost \$120,000 in gold, in 1860, was purchased to-day by the Western Baptist Educational Union, a corporation composed of leading citizens from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Colorado. The Rev. J. S. Halloch is President of this organization; Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, Vice President; George C. Hall, Treasurer; and George Reese, Secretary. The object of the corporation is to establish here a first-class University of the highest grade, under the control of the of the highest grade, under the control of the of the highest grade, under the control of the Baptist denomination. Some of the wealthiest citizens of St. Joseph are members of the Board of Trustees. The articles of incorporation place the endowment fund at \$500,000, with power to increase it to \$1,000,000. This is the first instance on record of that denomination establishing a first-class University, overstopping State lines in its organization and control. TRANSPORTATION.

A Few Figures About the Trade of Galveston.

Difficulties of the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Road.

The St. Louis Discrimination.

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION. GALVESTON AS A PORT OF SHIPMENT. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 17.—Col. C. W. Hayer traveling agent and correspondent of the Gal-veston News, is in Omaha, for the purpose of mpressing upon the business men of Nebraska the advantages of a Southern outlet to the sea. This is a question that is sensibly agitating our people, and is of equal interest to the people of Chicago. It is 500 miles nearer tide-water to Galveston than to New York, and that is an im-

One of Galveston's advantages in securing the

trade of the States west of the Missouri River is its proximity to the great coffee-fields and other productions of the tropical regions. There is no good reason why the sugars raised in Texas is no good reason why the sugars raised in Texas should be first shipped to New York, and then reshipped to Kansas and Nebraska, while an all-rail route connects Omaha and Galveston.

It is also true that Galveston opens the key to an immense trade with South America. Brazil alone consumes several million barrels of flour annually more than she produces. Why should not Western flour be sent there by way of Galveston.

veston?

So it will be seen the question of transportaso it will be seen the question of transporta-tion South instead of East is an important one to people in this region. Omaha and Council Bluffs merchants will act in concert in the mat-ter, and will be assisted by Lincoln and mer-chants from other Nebraska and Kausas towns.

DISTRESSED RAILROADS.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders and conduciders of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad was held at New York City, Tuesday, for the purpose of devising some means for settling, if possible, the differences which exist between the Company and the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company as lesseen of the road, and to ascertain precisely the obligation and rights of each party under the lease exe and rights of each party under the lease exceuted in February, 1870. It is claimed on behalf of the second-mortgage bondholders that the Pennsylvania Company is liable for the interest on those bonds, but this obligation is repudiated by the Pennsylvania Line, which alleges that the nended lease of February, 1870, abrogated it obligations under the previous lease execute onigations under the previous lease executed in 1839, except to the extent of the interest on \$15,800,000 of the first-mortgage bonds. The lessees claim that the railroad Company has notakept or endeavored to keep its obligations under the lesse, and Col. Scott, on the part of the lessees, threw out a hint a few days, and that if an effort is not made by the days ago that, if an effort is not made by the Company to comply with its obligations, the lessess will probably not pay the interest on \$666,800 10 per cent bonds which will fall due on the lat of January. He said the Pennsylvania Company was anxious to meet the railroad company in a fair manner, and he cautioned the stockholders against engaging in any litigation, as such a course would result in the destruction. as such a course would result in the destruction of their property. He thought the second-mort gage boudholders should consent to convert their bonds into income-bonds, which would pre-vent them from foreclosing the mortgage, and when the road earned a dividend they would get their portion of it. After a long discussion, the lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose object it shall To make an examination of all the facts relative

into by this Company under date 22d January, 1867, with the Fritisburg, Chiennati & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Penneylvania Railroad Company, the agreement and operation of the railway of this Company under said lease, the rights of the several parties thereto, and the guarantees therein given.

2. To make an examination of all the facts attending and the causes which operated to produce the execution of the lease, generally known as the amended lease, dated 1st February, 1870, the management and operation of the railway of this Company under said lease, the rights of the several parties thereto, and the guarantees therein given.

3. That the said Committee report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders which one of those leases is or should be now in operation, and what steps, if any, are necessary to be taken by the stockholders of this Company, in order that the terms of the lease under which the road is now operated may be fully known and understood, and the guarantees therein given may be enforced on behalf of the Company. Resorted, That a committee of five bondholders be appointed to adjust and compromise the liabilities and indebtedness of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, as represented in bonded indebtedness, or, failing in that, to recommend what proceedings they will advise to some future meeting of the stock and bond holders, and that this Committee act in conjunction with the Committee of stockholders.

Col. Scott said he would extend every facility to the Committee of a general way to the Committee of a general way to the Committee of stockholders. Col. Scott said he would extend every facility to the Committees to enable them to ascertain the true facts in connection with the case.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON A WESTERN.
At a late meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Italiroad, which was lately put into the hands of a Receiver, the following resolutions were adopted:

ceiver, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the property of this corporation is worth far more than the amount of bonded and floating debt which rests upon it, and that, in the recovery of business from the financial depression which has existed for the past year, the enlarged receipts of the railway will be sufficient before any long period will have elapsed to authorize a resumption of the payment of interest on the bonded obligations and the taking care of the other liabilities of the corporation.

Resolved, Further, that, in the judgment of this Board, the wisest course for all the creditors of said corporation to sursue, in order to prevent a long and embittered controversy between conflicting claimants and the sacrifice of all such interests by forced judicial sale and the consequent loss of the special chartered franchises of the railway, is to accept some satisfactory funding proposition, and the President and Executive Committee are hereoy instructed to use every effort to induce the bondholders and also the floating-debt creditors to accept some satisfactory funding proposition. reditors to accept some satisfactory funding proposi-ion which will give such temporary relief to the cor-oration and prevent the sacrifice of its valuable prop-rty and privileges to the great injury of its creditors not stockholders.

Another Western railroad has just joined the ranks of bankrupt railroad companies. This time it is the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, for which a Receiver was appointed by Judge Love, of Keokuk, Thursday. The circumstances which have surrounded this Company for some time past have indicated such a circum. For the road past have indicated such a climax, for the road did not pay the interest on its bonds which was due on the 1st of January, and 1st of July this present year. The bill alleges that the Company is notoriously insolvent, and that it has not been completed to either the proposed northern or southern terminus supulated in the bonds,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF ST. LOUIS. A few days ago it was announced in The Tembers of the Western Railroad Commissioners, in adopting freight rates from Western points to the East, had badly discriminated against this city, and in favor of St. Louis. It appeared that, instead of making the difference between that instead of making the difference between the two cities from 10 cents to 15 cents, as has always been the custom, they had made the difference but 4 cents. Of course, the Chicago roads leading to St. Louis were indignant at the action, and they accused the Commissioners of having made the rates in the interest of the A few days ago it was announced in THE TRIB-

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which connects with the Vandalia line. The Commissioners, seeing the justice of the complaint, have now receded from their former action, and again raised the rates from St. Louis to the East, so as to make the difference between the two cities,

as to make the difference between the two cities, on fourth-class freights and grain, 13 cents instead of 4 cents, as heretofore. The difference between East St. Louis and this city is 7 cents, the bridge-toll amounting to 6 cents on this class of freights.

THE WATERLOO ACCIDENT.

Messrs. J. C. Clark, General Manager, L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer, and Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent, and two or three other officials of the Illinois Central Railroad, who came near losing their lives in a railroad accident near Waterloo, is., returned Saturday. The report from Sioux City that General Manager Clark had both his feet jammed, and was otherwise severely injured, and thattwo or three others of the party were badly hurt, had no foundation in fact. General Manager Clark received a slight bruise on his leg, but otherwise foundation in fact. General Manager Clark re-ceived a slight bruise on his leg, but otherwise is entirely uninjured, and was at his office Sat-urday attending to his duties as usual. One or two others of the party received slight scratches, but none of them needed medical aid. Mr. Tucker escaped untouched. The accident was occasioned by a broken rail. The engine passed over it safely, but the car—the only one on the train-was thrown off and upset. All the on the train—was thrown off and upset. All the parties fell against the partition of the state-room, which in all probability saved them from severe injury, as otherwise they would have been thrown through the windows. At one time there was some danger of the car catching fire

there was some danger of the car catching fre-from the upset stove, but a few pails of water speedily extinguished the flames.

\*\*NEW DEFOT AT M'GREGOR, IA.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGrissor, Ia., Dec. 20.—To-morrow the new depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad Company will be ready for occupancy. The depot is situated at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, which is a substantial compliance with the conditions of the grant of Congress on the 12th of May, 1864, under which the Company above-mentioned received their the Company above-mentioned received their and-grant. It is also a fulfillment of the conland-grant. It is also a fulfillment of the con-tract that the Company entered into with the citizens of McGregor about one year ago for this extension. After to-morrow both freight and passenger trains will run regularly over the new extension. In future McGregor will be much more accessible from the West, and for passen-gers coming from the East by the way of Mil-

### THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

How the Situation Stood Vesterday. Sunday developed no new situation in the isagreeable discussions of the Good Samaritans. Saturday night found the ejected Matron and her forlorn flock installed in the Western Avenue Police Station as lodgers-thirty-two women and children sprawled about the building, with such bedding as could be collected from the charitable residents of the vicinity, or could be spared from the beds of the policemen. They made themselves as comfortable as possible, and thought themselves lucky to have a place to sleep at all. Yesterday morning they breakfasted on some eatables sent in from outside, and in the after-noon a box of bread, ham, beef, and turkey was sent up from the Tivoli by th proprietors. So there was no hunger during the lay, and Capt. Gund directed Sergt. McCauley not to let them suffer for breakfast this mornng in case no provision was made for them. A reporter, visiting the Webster Avenue Station, found Mrs. Wheeler sitting in state in the Seround Mrs. Wheeler sitting in state in the Ser-jeant's private office, looking a little the worse or wear, but firm and cheerful. She stated that he "flock" would leave the station Monday norning, to go, she could not exactly say where is yet; for Mrs. Spaight had offered them oms in a building about two blocks distant, nich they could render habitable and comfortable by a store or two, and such bedding as they could collect. Still, she did not like to accept Mrs. Spaight's offer, "for reasons of my own," said Mrs. Wheeler, in a manner which plainly denoted her muwillingness to state what those reasons were. It was her intention to go on as she had begun,

START ANOTHER HOME, for she felt responsible for the welfare of her alberents, who had cast their fortunes with her own, refusing to remain where she was not permitted to stay. "When our present difficulties have been arranged," said Mrs. Wheeler. "and we have got the new Home under headway, I shall have something to say and something to do which will interest Mrs. Walbert; for the present in the p present, I prefer not to forecast my inter

ons,"
At the Home on Menominee street affairs were quiet throughout the day. Mrs. Walbert had remained there over night, standing guard against possible intrusion. All comers were eyed sharp y through the windows, and were not ad mitted unless known to be friends. I was not exactly on this basis, however, that Th. was not exactly on this basis, however, that The TRIBUNG reporter gained cutance, for Mrs. Walbert was smarting under the brief personal description given in yesterday's issue, and THOSE BLACK EYES snapped almost audibly as she confronted the

snapped aimost audily as she confronder the emissary, who, by the way, was not the offender of the day before. "Aldyough your paper has misrepresented us atrociously, I am willing to be interviewed or to interview you," was the lady's chilly reception, as she led the way up stairs to a room with a bed, four chairs, and a The reporter had no chance to begin the con-The reporter had no chance to begin the conversation; Mrs. Walbert opened out with the matter uppermost in her mind; "The Tribune reporter who was here yesterday says I am a 'bloodless, soulless-looking being.'" This was evidently a sore point with her, and the reporter, anxious to say something soothing, and at the same time gallant, replied, with a sweet smile and the sincerest air he could put on under the same time gailant, reprice.

and the sincerest air he could put on under the circumstances: "Really, I must confess that my brother of the pencil who wrote you up

my brother of the penel who wrote you up yesterday was a young man of questionable taste. Now, as for myself, I entirely disagree with his estimate of your personal appearance, My first impressions, when seeing you in the midst of the Samaritans who used to meet at Mrs. Leonard's, were that you were extremely wite." The remainder of the sentence was cut off by

The remainder of the sentence was cut off by a cutting interruption to the effect that Mrs. Walbert

DID NOT SEEK FOR ANY COMPLIMENTS.

The preporter expressed regret at having, ventured upon the dangerous subject of her personal appearance—and he was raslly sorry; he wished he had either coincided with the "bloodless, soulless" characterization, or else had said nothing at all! Whother Mrs. Walbert is unaccustomed to gallant speeches, or whether she hears so many of them that even the most graceful compliment has no charms, the reporter had no means of knowing, and would rather not hazard an opinion.

With this inauspicious beginning, the interwith this inaspicious beginning, the interview lagged slightly, and the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Bluthardt was a pleasant relief. To them was the "bloodiess, soulless-grievance stated afresh, Mrs. Walbert declaring that it was outrageous misrepresentation, the effect of which would be to diminish the number of her New-Vaci's called a "Progressian back of sympathy." Year's callers. There was no lack of sympathy for such a terrible disaster, and with renewed assurance of distinguished consideration on the part of the reporter, and a few mollifying remarks by Mrs. Biuthardt, the situation became more amicable. Mrs. Walbert piloted the way through the Home, and showed

through the Home, and showed

left behind by Mrs. Wheeler and her followers. She also directed attention to the storeroom, where, in truth, there seemed to be plenty of supplies, and no danger of starvation. The position of the Seciety of Good Samaritans with reference to Mrs. Wheeler was stated by Mrs. Walbert as follows: "Finding that Mrs Wheeler was deficient in discipline, and that she either could not or would not administer the affairs of could not or would not administer the affairs of the Home in a business-like way, by making out daily reports of contributions received and work done, we thought best to install Mrs. Platt as Superintendent, and to place Mrs. Wheeler in charge of the work-room. She refused to recognize the authority of the officers of the Society, and set them at defance. We told her she must obey or vacate. She re-fused to do either. I took counsel with Col. Hammond, Mr. Trasdell, and other gentlemen, and they all advised me to resort to force, if necessary, to expel her. As for the women who went with her, they were invited to remain, and it is unjust to charge us with having turned them out in the cold." could not or would not administer the affairs of

"What is your idea of

"What is your idea of
THE POLICY OF THE SOCIETY?"
the reporter inquired.
"To extend assistance to women needing it,
but not to make the Home a reformatory institution for fallen women. We shall receive all
who apply, assigning the doubtful class to quartors by themselves and then turning them over

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Mail (via main and air line).	5:30 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
Day Express.	8:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation.	6:235 p. m.	
Right Express.	5:15 p. m.	
Right Express.	7:30 p. m.	
Right Express.	7:30 p. m.	
Right Express.	8:30 a. m.	
Right Expres		

Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Palfour, Mr

St. Louis Express. 8.40 a. m. 8.45 p. m. St. Louis Fast Line. 8.830 p. m. 7.30 a. m. 8.45 p. m. Cairo & New Orleans Ex. 8.40 a. m. 8.45 p. m. 6.45 p. m. Cairo & New Orleans Ex. 8.40 a. m. 7.30 a. m. 8.45 p. m. Dubuqae & Siour City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 8.45 p. m. Dubuqae & Siour City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 4.95 p. m. Tobuqae & Ex. Dodge Ex. 9.25 p. m. 7.90 a. m. Gilman Passenger. 4.30 p. m. 9.30 a. m. 9.30 a. m.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

tion, and gain proselytes among the working-Their small vote last November induced many

of their adherents to leave the ranks, and ever since the meetings have been but slimly attended, and it looked as if the organization had gone back into obscurity. This, however, was a mistake; the leaders, who are shrewd and wily, have been at work ever since trying to revive their prestige of last winter. They are now again at work among the thousands of unemployed workingmen who have been thrown out of labor by the present stagnation in business. These men, hough no Communists at heart, will join apything in the expectation of getting work or bread, and they care not what the result will be The leaders of the Communists have calculated right, and their ranks are again RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

If there is no trouble this winter it will not be the fault of these leaders, as they are doing their atmost to incense the workingmen against the capitalists, the speeches being still more incendiary than those made last year.

was held yesterday afternoon at Northwestern Hall, on Cornell street, about 300 workingmen being present. The meeting was organized with Mr. Kelting as President and Mr. Peter Froi-

Mr. Jacob Winnen was the first speaker. He showed that the capitalists were using the labor-ers as tools and machines. Their work was their personal property, and it was a shame to let the apitalists rob them of it. The present condipersonal property, and it was a shame to let the capitalists rob them of it. The present condition of the workingmen showed that they were right last winter, and that a revolution was coming, slowly but surely. It was their duty to ORGANIZE AND UNITE, to be prepared when the time of action arrived. Nothing in the world could prevent them from finally securing their rights, though they might have to wage a fearful war for them.

Mr. Christian Krause, the next precious could

have to wage a fearful war for them.

Mr. Christian Krause, the next speaker, could
say but very little, as he had a bad cold; still he
wanted to impress upon his fellow workingmen
that they ought to rule this as well as any other

that they ought to rule this as well as any other country, as they were the power which created everything. Though a revolution was in progress, still that revolution could not be forced; it would come along of its own accord; therefore, they must prepare and get ready.

MR. CAPL REINGS

was then introduced and greeted with applause. He reviewed the history of Communism in this city, showing that, in spite of the press, which continually misrepresented them, they had continued to gain in public estimation. They had proven that they were not a lot of swindlers and cormorants, but honest men whowanted nothing but their rights. Why was it that so many workingmen were again out of emwanted nothing but their rights. Why was it that so many workingmen were again out of empioyment? Did it not show that the present state of society needed remodeling? The present stagnation in business and depreciation in vallroad and other bonds proved beyond a doubt that a crisis was imjending. The capitalists suffered but little from this state of affairs, but those who suffered it its state of a ffairs. suffered directly were the workingmen. Thous-ands were now out of employment, and the few and were now out of employment, and the lew the half work were getting so little that they ould not make both ends meet. A change could not be wrought by going around saloons, and dowing about the injustice of things. Incendiary peeches and harangues would not do it. They cannot be more him or triply different. The laws had to be so changed that a workingman could live as well as a capitainst. They were now getting new allies, whose value was immense, and who would undoubtedly help them win a great victory. The middle classes were being gradually wiped out by the capitalists, and the war between the two classes had already commenced. It was said that Communism in this country was ridiculous, it being entirely different from Europe. He had lived in this country Jier ten years, and he had found but one difference, namely, that here there is a middle class which stands as a barrier between the capitalists' and the workingmen. But this class is being rapidly driven into the ranks of the workingmen. The new allies could not be induced was, hungry to go to a packing-house and had to be so changed that a working man could live workingmen. The new allies could not be induced which hungry to go to a packing house and get the onsi. They were used to live better than the workingmen, and, if driven to extremes, would make a glorious fight. He also urged them to organize, and go among their friends and induce them to join, as eventful times were in pressect.

prospect. Several others made short speeches of the same tenor, and the meeting adjourned. NEWSBOYS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- It is not at all uncommon to meet with people who decline to give to charitable institutions, because the result in the work done or the good accomplished is so unsatisfacall they do who scrutinize with care and reason logically about giving of their substance, and with the same good sense they manifest in other things, often feel compelled to decline giving because they are not satisfied that it is the best, preven a good, way to dispose of the money they are willing to devote to charity. This may have always been the case to a certain extent, but not by any means so common and so marked as at the present time. The thinking, reasoning part of society are more ethical than ever before, same place it always has .- ready to follow the eachers and leaders of the time.

Now, any institution supported in whole or in part by the voluntary contributions of the comunity which cannot meet successfully such tree and wholesome criticism, is unworthy the rece and wholesoms criterism, is unworthy the confidence and support of the community. The "Newsboys' Home" is ready to meet this kind of criticism, and to "show cause" that, while it may be open to such criticism, it is not so much the fault of the institution itself or the managers of it, as it is the mistakes of the originators and founders of the institution.

sgers of it, as it is the mistakes of the originators and founders of the institution.

When the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association of Chicago was organized and chartered,
the only thing attempted or thought of was to
better the condition of homeless boys by cheap
lodgings and food at net cost; to tame their
witd, uncouth ways and habits by working upon
them en masse, through the agency of Sundayschool picnics, large public meetings, and other
similar means. Such a thing as persistent effort
to change wholly their mode of life, and

similar means. Such a thing as persistent effort to change wholly their mode of life, and tring them out of their degraded concition through the agency of enforced obedience to wholesome rules and other modes of living, was not thought practicable.

The "newsboy" was a recognized institution, to be executed and pitied, cursed and blessed (after a peculiar fashion), shunned and sought after; to be treated at arm's length; a nine-teenth-century ishmaelite, fearing nothing (but a policeman), loving nothing, but hoping everything. Now, many say: "I do not believe in supporting these boys in a way that encourages them in their evil ways and habits. Do the thing for them that saves them, and I will give freely;" and there is something worthy of careful notice and serious consideration contained in this statement.

But we claim that the work done in the News. boys' Home since it opened in July, 1873, has been of the saving kind, so far as we had the authority necessary to make it so. But we can never accomplish the full measure of our usefulness until we are clothed with such authority as will enable us to enforce obedience to such rules and regulations as are freshed. able us to enforce obedience to such rules and regulations as are found in all well-managed households. regulations as are found in all well-managed housenoids. This authority must come through statutory and municipal laws made to meet all the requirements of the case. Not that we raunot now enforce obedience while the boy is in its Home, but that we have little or no control yer him when once in the street; that we may be perfectly sure that through the day the boy is following a course of vagabondism and crime, using his "blackin-en peddin'" only as a cover and pretense, yet we can do nothing to change his course, except through coaxing and persuasion, which seldom produce any permanent good.

Why should these homeless here.

sion, which seldem produce any permanent good.

Why should these homeless boys be any better fitted to choose for themselves in all things pertaining to deportment, conduct, mode of life, occupation, and education, than any other boys? What would be said of a parent who let his boy go on unchecked, wholly free to act for himself in all things? Yet, few people have ever thought that the municipal or State authorities are responsible for the crime of letting these homeless boys lead such a life as must of necessity make a large percentage of them criminals. Now, the municipal and State authorities are created by the people; therefore every individual has a responsibility in this matter which should be exer-

THE COMMUNISTS.

The COMMUNISTS.

Trough it was shown at the last election that theircause, inthiscity at least, had few adherents, still they refuse to be put down. Wherever and chenever a good opportunity is offered they turn any again, trying to make the best out of the situation, and gain proselytes among the working
cised faithfully, and treated as a sacred trust. Let each individual use his influence, then, to bring about the enactment of such laws as will make it incumbent upon such institutions as the "Orphan Asylum," and "Newsboys' Home," and all similar institutions, to receive a given number of home-less children as their own, to educate and fit for the duties and responsibilities of life; baving the same pays him a penny a night, and finds the same moral and legal responsibilities in the discharge of this duty. It need not be incumbent upon the institution to fulfall thus trust in full and in detail themselves, for it may, and in many cases would be, better to put out into homes many of those committed to their keeping. But the responsibilities of these control them as the parent, with the same moral and legal responsibilities in the discharge of this duty. It need no the listitution and the same moral and legal responsibilities in the discharge of this duty. It need no the listitution and the same pays him a penny a night, and finds the passion of the American citizen for municipal honors. It will also explain to wondering the passion of the American citizen for municipal honors. It will also explain to wondering the passion of the American citizen for municipal honors. It will also explain to wondering the passion of the friends dent was rendered.

A young gentleman in the city employ as a lamp-lisher up in the Thirteenth Ward never lights a lamp, but gets double pay. He lets out the same pays him a penny a night, and finds the passion of the American citizen for municipal honors. It will also explain to wondering the passion of the American citizen for municipal honors. It will also explain to

some legal process, which shall commit and bind the boy to the institution or home, there can never be anything but a partial good accom-plished in the way of saving our homeless chil-dren, while the expense is full as much, or more, than it would be with such authority as would make the work done perfect and com-

About two score of boys have been taken out and placed in good situations or country home," and placed in good situations or country homes, where they have become established and firmly settled, contented and happy. Many others have been kept from going wholly to the bad, though no lasting good can be found as the result of our labors upon them. But while there was more to look back more more with real satisfication. of compensated employment, because of the aution self-sastaining, if not a source of revenue. Such, then, is the "Newsboys' Home" of the future, if the people will do their share in providing the means, and give the moral support

sential to real success.
W. B. Billings, General Superintendent.

THE REV. MR. CORDON.

HE WILL LEAVE NEXT SUNDAY. A very full congregation attended at the Western Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, in expectation that the pastor would make some intimation of his intentions with regard to his recently-tendered resignation. It was generally sur posed, or, rather, hoped, that the occasion would be improved by the pastor to make the pleasing announcement that, taking all things together, he would remain with them. The service passed without any allusion on the part of the pastor to the subject; but at the conclusion and the struck." Alogether the game is one that safords many opportunities for a display of herewould be improved by the pastor to make the the pastor to the subject: but at the conclusion of the sermon he said that, before he closed the services with the benediction, he would have to perform a very painful duty in making the announcement that his sermon of next Sunday evening would be his farewell serhave to sever his connection with the congregation on the following Sabbath. According to the original arrangem ent his resignation was to the original arrangement his resignation was to take effect upon the 24th of January, the close of the church year, but he had attended the Monday evening business meeting, and had been astonished to find that the Deacons upon whom he rehed for assistance in the work were not present. He felt then that he could no longer be of soulsaving service to his congregation, and decided upon the course of action which he had just an-

in the church, and, when the services were over, the matter was discussed in knots by the congre gation, who were about equally divided, as to whether the source of the trouble was really in-side or outside of the church.

### LOCAL LETTERS. APPEAL OF A DOCTOR'S WIFZ.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAAO, Dec. 19 .- Will you kindly allow me : small space in your paper to present a plea in behalf of the most patient and worst abused class in this country. - the medical practitioners. The great mass who employ a doctor are not at all conscientious about paying his bill, although they are quite honorable about every other. They seem to forget that the doctor's family and employes have the same wants and family and employes have the same wants and tastes to gratify that they have. How is he to procure them, or pay his collector come will be delivered by J. C. Nichberg. The he to procure them, or pay his collector or hostler? He must live in good style, or some of these same people will fail to see his excel-lence as a physician, and he must therefore oc-cupy a position of wealth, with no cash to sup-port it. How humiliating to a sensitive soul! I know of some whose practice averages \$10,000

enough to pay expenses.

What will you do for him? You cannot do without him, and if any laborer is worthy of his hire it is he. Give him what is his just due, that he may be free from care, and be able to give you have a support of the product of the control o give you his undivided attention.

Some who owe tills will try to quiet their consome who owe this wint ry to quiet their con-science, or tie the dector's tongue by giving a small Christmas-gift or invite him to dine or linch with them occasionally. I am sure it would be far more agreeable if you would pay the whole or at least a part of your bill, be it little or much. It would not sally micro-dislittle or much. It would not only make the loctor, happy but it would diffuse happiness to all with whom he had been doing business this

THIEVING IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Dec. 20.—Last Saturday evening wended my way to the Public Reading-Room, at the corner of Madison and Wabash, where I had often been before, and where hundreds of others go every day and evening to enjoy its advantages free. When I arrived there I took off my over coat, and laid it on a chair by one of the tables, and went to the desk to get a book. When I returned, in two or three minutes, my coat had taken unto itself a new master, and had gone where the woodbine twineth. Of course I grieved over such ingratitude, and thought if I could only have the handling of the thief about two minutes I would be willing to let him have the coat for his shroud.

After my loss I found that such things cc-After my loss I found that such things cocurred there frequently, and if I had known it
before I should have been more careful. Now,
I do not know whether any of the frequenters of
the Reading-Boom are as oig fools as I was, but it
is possible there are a few, and, for the benefit
of that possible few, I think the authorities
there should post up conspicuous notices warning all guileless youths to hold fast unto all
those things which they possess, lest their possessions take wings and fly away. I am sure
such notices would save some hats and overcoat. Yours in sorrow,
Wilbur M. Williams.

GENERAL NEWS. A man named Blackall, over on the West Side, has a sign that very appropriately is red all over on the South Side, that being the way it

It is currently thought that the Grangers are striving to promote temperance, but yet hardly a day passes that we do not hear of some Grange voting to "elect a purchasing agent and open a sample-room."

Police Captain Buckley was voted an elegan gold watch and chain by the patrons of St. Mary's fair, which closed Saturday night, at the South Side Turner Hail.

A membership in the Young Men's Christian Association would be a nice Christmas gift to make to a friend, entitling him to a ticket to the Popular Lecture Course, and to draw books from the library, besides other advantages. A toy-dealer on State street ordered a sign of the

times, and when it came home he found it read "Holliday Goods." In his righteous indigna-tion he sought out the artist, and, to prevent any repetition of the outrage, knocked "1" out of

be much more beer drunk in Chicago than peo-ple imagine. He says he has never yet visited a saloon, no matter what the hour, and inquired if the beer was good without being assured that "It was shoost a fresh run."

Dora F. Gehring, a little girl of 7 years, was so badly burned Saturday, at No. 3 Augusta street, that death ensued shortly afterward. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and it was learned from the evidence that the child's dress had taken fire from a stove during the absence of her parents. A gentleman named Pickard attempted to save her by placing his coat over the burning garment.

better to put out into homes many of those committed to their keeping. But the responsibility on the part of the institution should not cease until the safety and perfect security of the child were made secure in every possible way.

This course pursued would soon rid our streets of this lawless class of street-boys, who now furnish recruits to the ranks of our criminals, and nil our jails and brideweils. But without some last of the leg than elsewhere.

The attention of the police authorities is called to the crowd of vagrants and bunko-steerers who line the west side of Clark street, between Madison and Mooree, and especially to the period of the notorious loafer, "Snapper Johnny," alies John LaRue, alias John Agnew. Any time during the day or evening, it can be found air-ing itself on the above-mentioned street, and no lady passing is free from its foul tongue or in-pulsut stare. It is time that such vermin should be driven to their dens, or sent to the Bridewell.

onk hundred and sixty-six.

Formerly, when two Board of Trade men wanted to corner a victim for the drinks who did not operate in barley, or corn, or wheat, "odd not operate in barley, or corn, or wheat, " odd not operate in barley, " odd not operate in barley, " odd not operate in barley," or corn, " odd not operate in barley, " odd not operate in barley," of the operate in barley, " odd not operate in barley," or corn, " odd not operate in barley," of the operate in barley, " odd not operate in barley," or corn, " odd not operate in barley," or corn, not operate in barley, or corn, or wheat, "odd or even" was good enough for them. If the victim's nickel turned "head" they showed two "tails"; if he did a "tail" unfold, they unfolded two "heads." This game has at last become obsolete, and a gentleman who went short on barley about three months ago, and now wears a Panama hat and a duster, has pat-ented a game with three dice called "166." If ented a game with three dice called "166." If you throw a one, a six, and a five, that counts 165; if you throw three ones, that counts 300; if you result of our lators upon them. But while there is so much to look back upon with real satisfaction in reviewing the work of our hands, there is left a keen sense of regret in thinking of what might have been, and how far short the result attained is of the result that should be.

But no institution can do the work of saving between how successfully without the surgillary of consideration for his family, had a brief seance between how successfully without the surgillary. But no institution can do the work of saving meless boys successfully without the auxiliary compensated employment, because of the uble benefit which follows the cultivation of f-reliance in the boy, and the return from the for which will make that branch of the instinon self-sastaming, if not a source of reveals one if the property of the property sixes is twelve," said he, "and a nought is noth sixes is twelve," said he, "and a nought is nothing, and you have one to carry—that's one," and he chalked down 121. The other operator threw—a one and two sixes. "That's a tie," said the gentleman from Wisconsin. "Tie your znkle-joint," answered the referee, "two sixes is twelve, that's 120, and one is 100, that's 220—that sticks you." The Badger State man insisted that he had thrown the same. "Not much, Mary Anne," said his integrated." "You threw two sixes and a one nist. "You threw two sixes and a onintagonist. "You three two sixes and a bar-and I threw a six and a one and a six. Don't you remember?" The countryman said he would bet drinks for the crowd and leave it to the barkeeper, and the barkeeper decided against him, because, as he subsequently re-

> terday afternoon at the saloon corner of Ranof completing the arrangements for forming an United Relief and Aid Association, and also to hold annual remindes. The meeting was attended by forty-five members, Mr. H. Schlenker in the chair, and Mr. M. Schuylen acting as Section 17 for Complete and Construction and Section 18 for the Chair, and Mr. M. Schuylen acting as Section 18 for the Chair, and Mr. M. Schuylen acting as Section 18 for the Chair, and Mr. M. Schuylen acting as Section 18 for the Chair, and Mr. M. Schuylen acting as Section 18 for the Chair and Mr. M. Schuylen 18 for the Chair and retary. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws asked for further time, which was

ism.

On motion, the following permanent officers were elected: M. Diederich, President: E. Schlenker, Vice-President; Max Schuyler, Secretary; and H. Schmidt, Treasurer. Several members made speeches in favor of the organization, after which the meeting ad-journed until next Sunday afternoon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. R. Ludlam lectures on "Mental Dyspepsia" this evening in the Athenaum free course, at 114 Madison street. The public are invited. The Board of the Home for the Friendless will be happy to receive contributions from their friends in the city and country for the Christmas dinner. Also for the Christmas tree, to be given the children Dec. 29 at the Home.

The Christmas services in the Cathedral wil specially interesting. There will on Christmas day at 10:30 s. m.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Stat Teachers' Association will be held in the First persons prominently connected with the cause of education. Monday, at 3 p. m., the County Su-perintendents' Association will meet at the office of the Board of Education.

side-shows indispensable to a first-class bazar. In the aftercoon to admission fee will be side-shows indispensable to a lirst-class bazar. In the aftercoon to admission fee will be charged, but in the evening the charges will be 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. The object—to relieve Murray Chapel from debt—ought to recommend it as peculiarly worthy of a generous support.

Chicago invariably eclipses every place in all chicago invariativ eclipses every place in an things undertaken, and the latest effort in excelling is evidenced in the proposed coming event of the season in the grand soirce dausante, etc., to be given by the Knights of Pythas of this city on New Year's Eve at McCornick Half. Preparations of an elaborate character, uncoulded anywhere or delegations. Half. Preparations of an elaborate character, unqualled anywhere or at any time have been
made and efficient committees of thoroughgoing and active business members are closing
up the many details that will present a whole
and perfect arrangement that will insure the
most enjoyment for and to all attendants or participants of the locasion. The invitations,
"cartes d'entree," programmes, etc., are unique,
fresh, and novel in design, excellent and superior specimens of the "art preservative," and
issued on a scale for size, taste, and magnificence equalied only by those of the Inauguration
Balls given at Washington every four years.

Of recent charity fairs, no, one has been so

Of recent charity fairs, no one has been s well patronized as the Hahnemann Hospital Fair. A degree of liberality in the donation of gifts, and a degree of generosity in the purchase of articles, was exhibited in connection with that fair which has never been excelled in like charitable gatherings in this city. For two days after the designated time for closing, the fair was leave come.

after the designated time for closing, the fair was kept open, but so great was the supply of goods that there are still on hand a large number of articles, principally from Mrs. MacVeach's Household Art Department, and Mrs. Strong's children's clothing table, admirably suited for Christmas or New Year's presents. These goods are now offered for sale at Wheeler & Wilson's machine rooms, No. 155 State street, by the ladies of the Hospital Fair. During the next three days, when so pital Fair. During the next three days, when so ny holiday presents will be purchased, aid be well to visit the machine rooms a: would be well to visit the machine rooms and inspect the articles which the ladies say are all marked at prices far below their cost. Thus the good work so well begun and carried en during the continuance of the fair will be honorably and nobly ended, with profit to the Hospital and nefit to the purchaser, with the attendant blessings of the season.

CRIMINAL.

Port Scott was arrested last evening on complaint of Nellie Anderson, who alleged that he stole her shawl.

The house of Michael Byrne, No. 49 Mille street, was entered night before last, and \$19 worth of ladies' wearing apparel stolen.

Lotta Routzang, the keeper of a house of ill-fame at No. 465 Clark street, quarreled with one of her inmates, Lulie Hackney, and during the fray both were arrested.

George Buckley attempted to lay in a stock of winter clothing Saturday at Mr. A. Cobn's expense, and was nipped by a policeman, who put him in the Armory. A party of young men were making night hid-

A party of young men were making night hid-eous Saturday, in the saloon of Jeff Kirch, No. 195 North Halsted street, and when police offi-cers attempted to get in to arrest them they resisted by locking the doors, and then abused the patrolmen. Kirch and ten immates of his place were taken in custody. Detective McGarigle arrested Fred Hield, young man, at Maywood, Saturday, and locked him up in the Central Station, to await examination on the charge of burglary. He was, until recently, employed at the Washington Life In-surance Company's office as a clerk, and is accused of entering the place after his discharge, by means of a key, and stealing \$50 from a drawer.

SUBURBAN.

At about half-past 7 o'clock Saturday evening, the village of Maywood had a genuine sensation. Its gentlemen residents having returned from their avocations in the city with more than their usual burden of bundles, in preparation for Christmas, had put themselves outside of good home meals, and, having donned their smoking-caps, gowns, and slippers, and elevated their beels, puffed their peaceful pipes and cigars, and were watching their children at play. when the cry of "fire" was heard, and the whole population hurried into the street, bucket in hand, and bent their footsteps towards the dry-house of the scraper factory, which was dis-covered to be in a blaze.

No veteran Fire-Marshal directed the move-

ments of the gallant firemen who, for want of the conveniences furnished by the hook-and-ladder companies, leaned a plank up against the imperiled edifice, and nobiy "cooned it" to the roof on "all fours." Yankee and Hibernian, Teuton and Scandinavian, Frenchman and Scot, vied with each other in deeds of daring. There were no great lay fellows in shiny hats and red were no great lazy fellows, in shiny hats and red shirts, making night hideous with those inven-tions of the devil that look like dinner-horns. Every fellow worked with a will. Fortunately, the force-pump was completely out of kilter. This gave the Department a chance to extinguish the fire, and developed the latent mechanical resources of our town; for one of our citizens nobly denied himself all share in the excitement of the expring and set developed the resources for the expring and set developed the fire of the expring and set developed the resources. of the evening and sat down deliberately to re-pair the fire-engine, by dint of canvas and white lead, which he accomplished, but fortun-ately not juntil the fire-fiend had been put to

ately not juntil the fire-fiend had been put to flight.

And now the water commenced arriving from surrounding wells. Every bricketful was made to tell by the steady and judicious aim of the heroic Maywooders, each one of whom feels the deepest interest in the welfare of the town, and of the men whose property they were working to save. The tarred roof had burned through, and dense volumes of black smoke rolled up out of the seething caldron, and hovering round this fearful creter were the foremest citizens of the fearful crater were the foremost citizens of the town. While the roof wavered and trembled

out a third anowing reliow, who at once closes the aperture. "Keep cool!" yells an exited fellow, who is the most noisy one of the crowd. Women at and in dark and comparatively silent groups at part distances; the fire roars and hisses; the flames light surrounding objects with a lurid city. Steam and modes will us in large masses. giare. Steam and smoke roll up in huge masses. The stroke of axes, the crackling of flames, the shouts of nen, the murming undertone of women's voices, the continued barking of dogs, and the planutve cry of the heartbroken mules which have helped so largely in the building-up and improvement of Maywood—all rose together, while still the fight went on.

Lastly, the door was thrown open and stalwart Lastly, the door was known open and stativate men laid hands on the lumber within, and the slapping of boards thrown out of the dry-house was added to the confusion of sounds, Gradually the flames grew less and less bright; the column of smoke and steam became more and more attenuated. Each bero surveyed himself, and many were the wounds (mostly to clothing) that were discovered. Not a few only lacked the feathers make their garb of a description not usually

esteemed by the wearer.

Then the Colonel "cooned it" to the top of the rescued building, thanked his heroic follow-citizens for their prompt aid, expressed the hope that he and his men might not have the opportunity, but declared that they would help was their friends from hurange if called upon. save their friends from burning if called upon.

The Lake Trustees met in session at the Town Hall Saturday evening. Present, President Tabor and Trustees Manhoad and Condit. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Condit

astructing the President to appoint a commitee whose duty it shall be to employ an expert ecountant to compile from the County Treasrer's books a true and correct account of all unds paid to the town or any of the officers of the town. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Condit and Muirhead were appointed as the Commutee.

The police report for the month of November was read and accepted. From the report it appears that Sergt. Cahan and his men have had blenty to do. The report is briefly as follows:

Brank 17. drank and discorder 4. disorderly.

Drank. 17; drank and disorderly, 4; disorderly, 6; larceny, 5; assault and battery, 4; burglary, 1; miscellaneous, 6. Total, 33. Of these 24 were fined; 12 were disanssed; 4 were bound over; 1 placed under bonds to keep the peace, and 2 were sent to Justice Boyden. The amount of the five assessed, was \$127. of which \$23. were paid, the rest being worked out in fail.
On motion of Mr. Condi, a resolution was
unanimously adopted, in which it was resolved
that, as Messrs. Tabor, Muurhead, and Brinkman The "Helping Hands'" fsir, in aid of Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, will open at Nos. 274, 276, and 278 Wabash avenue, this evening, and continue until Christmas-Eve. The sale of articles, the show of which promises to be unusually varied, will be conducted without importunity. In connection with the hazar will be a dramatic enterment, without extra charge, a gipsy fortainment, and that the proceeds of such negotiations be deposited as a special deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to be made under the direction of the Committee above named, and such proceeds of said of bounds so deposited as a special deposit to the credit of the Town of Leke, said deposit to be made under the direction of the Committee above named at the committee and the committee and the committee and the committee at the committee a

not to be used for any other pur pose than that which shall from tim pose than that which shall from time to time be specially ordered by the Board. It further provided that all cheeks drawn against such special deposit shall be signed, "John Tabor, President." It was further resolved that the President be authorized to comply with the purposes and intent of the resolution, and allow payment of indebtedness at any time the Committee determine it to be necessary.

A large number of bills were allowed and ordered paid, and the Board adjourned.

WHEATON. The examination of Wheaton College classes will commence to-morrow, and will continuo

three days. The following will be the order of examina tions in Prof. Stratton's room: 9 a. m., Mental Philosophy; essay by Miss Knight; 10 a. m., Juvenal; essay by O. N. Carter; 2 p. m., Cicero de Officias; essay by A. P. Dodd; 3 p. m., Geometry; essay by Miss Smith. In Lady Principal's room: 9 a. m., Second Arithmetic: 10 to 10:30 a. m., Physical Geography; 10:30 to 12:15 a. m., Geology; 2 p. m., First Grammar; 3 p.

10:30 a.m., Physical Geography; 10:30 to Late a. m., Geology; 2 p. m., First Grammar; 3 p. m., Geography.

A public exhibition will be given at the College Chapel, Monday evening, at 7:30 c'clock. The public is cerdially tovited to attend.

"The Character of Joseph" will be elucidated at the M. E. Church this evening at 7:30 c'clock.

TURNER JUNCTION. A meeting was held in the basement of the M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of inaugurating measures for aiding the Kansas sufferers.

There will be a Christmas-cross at the Conregational Church Christmas-eve. The M. E. Church will have a Christmas-tree, as also will the German Church, the same evening Benjamin Whitmarsh has again assumed the management of the Junction Hotel.

One of Our Specialties. One of our specialities is to sell dry goods cheap, but the one we refer to here, particularly, is our black silks, at \$1.25 and \$1.50, sold elsewhere at \$2 and \$2.50. See them, ladies. New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street.

Toilet Gossip. The ladies are enthusiastic about Sozodont, because it perfumes the breath, whitens the teeth, and beauti-fies and hardens the gums.

The demand for the article has doubled within the

Haines Bros', Pianos. Prices exceedingly reasonable. Warranted first-class in quality. Terms, \$50 cash; balance, \$25 monthly. Reed's Temple of Music, 32 Van Buren street.

The Very Best. Kingsford's Oswego Starch, as it gives a substantial diffness, and a beautiful, soft finish to linens, laces,

The Oldest Fairy Tale. A translation of the oldest fairy tale in the world is given in the current number of Macmillan's Magazine. It appears that in 1852 an English lady acquired a roll of papyrus inscribed with hieroglyphic characters, which she submitted to the Vicomte de Rouge, then Director of the Museum of Oriential MSN in Paris. That distinguished scholar declared the composition That distinguished scholar declared the composition to be nothing less than a story written by a Pharaohic scribe for the edification of the young Crown Prince, Zeti Mahiphta, son of Pha-raoh Rameses Mi-amum, founder of the cities of Pithom and Rameses, who ruled in Thebes B. C. 1400, and at whose Court Moses was educated.

The opinion of the learned Frenchman was subsequently confirmed by the authorities of the British Museum, and in 1863 an equally learned German unfolded the papyrus and read to a Berlin audience a literal translation of the fairy tale told to the son of Rameses the Second thirty-two centuries ago. In language and manner it resembles the style and structure of scriptural writings and other productions of the period.

I called to bim for a rife. Before the affrighted Sulciman could bring it, the hippopotamus dashed at us with indescribable furv. With one blow he capaixed and sank the zine boat, with its cargo of fiesh. In another instant he seized the dingy in his immense jaws, and the crash of splintered wood betokened the complete destruction of my favorite boat . By this time I had procured a rifle from the cabin, where they were always kept fixed in a row, loaded and ready for action, with bage of breech-loading ammunition

taken in consequence of several influential members having threatened to have the Association wound up, and the books distributed the new many members. The meeting the new many members the new many members the new many members. among the paying members. The meeting awakened again by another furious charge. A wakened again by another furious charge. A rifle-ball in the head rolled the mouster over, and for years. Taking every person present to represent their partners, and counting the proxies, all the members of the Association but four were represented. Great indignation had been expressed throughout the State at the threatened action of a few members who have large libraries of their own, lawyers coming.

about equal vigor.

"Cut a hole there!" shouts one. "No, don't," bellows another, "you li give it too much vent; and "There, I told you so!" as the flame bussts up through the hole. "Give us a board!" sings out a third knowing fellow, who at once closes the aperture. "Keep cool!" yells an excited fellow who is the most poisson. mee, as reported in Saturday's Tansunz. The general idea is that the men have selected some of the best specimens they could find, with a view to a land-selling operation, and that they

to a head Saturday by the arrest of Mrs. Wheeler and three others upon a charge of rist preferred by Mrs. Walbert, President of the Sc ty. Thirty-two inmates left the Home and folowed Mrs. Wheeler to the Justice Court, where, no one appearing to prosecute her, the charge no one appearing to prosecute her, the was dismissed. Mrs. Walbert gained complete possession of the flome by this measure, and Mrs. Wheeler and her followers found sleeping apartments Saturday and Sunday nights in the

About seventy-five representative men in the business of real estate and house-renting agency held a meeting Saturday afternoon to consult with reference to a new law for the better proection of landlords. Committees were ap-cinted to draft a bill and urge its passage by

After years of weary litigation the title to the old Metropolitan Hotel property has at last been vested in Charles W. Speer. Morton, the Indiana grain-dealer who is

charged with attempting to bribe a grain in-spector, says he did not so much object to the matter as to the manner of his being brought to Chicago upon a requisitio Messrs. Clarence W. Meade and William Day, Appraisers of the Port of New York, are in Chi-cago, for the purpose of examinination into the methods of appraisement at this port.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.

In the Pacific Mail investigation, the secret examination of Irwin by the Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee Saturday was short and fruitless. The general line of examination was resumed where the Committee stopped Friday. That was with the important

guestion designed to discover to whom the race of the state of the sub-Committee found Irwin more resolute than he had ever been be-fore, and determined to be silent. Inquiries, remonstrances, or threats could command no answer. He practically told the Committee, if ot in words, that his statement was completed and that he had nothing more to say. He only did say again that he spent the enormous sum of money to secure the subsidy, but that he should positively decline to make public the names of the persons to whom the money was The President and Mrs. Grapt will give a state

nner to King Kalakana to-morrow. The dinner to be attended by the King and his suite, embers of the Cabinet, Sir Edward Thornton, to British Minister, and Mrs. Thornton, Chief ustice Waite, Senator Cameron, Representative orth, and a few others. Pinchback's race is run. The Senate caucus

did not take final action in his case, but a care-ful examination of the views expressed in the caucus shows that there is no probability that he will be admitted.

FOREIGN. Count von Arnim has been sentenced to three

conths' imprisonment. The German Parliament, after passing the Imerial budget, adjourned Saturday. A news correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Bismarck stated, in the convention Thursday, that he had received warning from the police of

a fresh plot against his life. MISCRLLANEOUS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steam. ship Japan, from San Francisco and Yokohama, was burned on Thursday last, when 60 miles out

from Yokohama. Hayden, Gore & Co.'s new dam at Haydenville, Mass., gave way Saturday morning, and the water demolished every object in its course The ice was covered with skaters at the time. Indian Agent Ingalls telegraphs to Washington from the Indian Territory that he has dis-covered immense illegal whisky transactions, and asks for authority to employ detectives to work up the matter.

The case of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company was settled Saturday by an agreement between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Judge Beckwith, the attorney for the Company. The Internal Revenue Durasu havende and Judge Bockwith, the attorney for the Company. The Internal Revenue Buresu has ruled that the 5 per cent tax cannot be levied upon improvements after it has once been levied upon by surplus earnings. This reduces the amount due from the road ffrom \$203,-645, the amount claimed by Supervisor Munn, to \$77.217. This amount the Company, through

Judge Beckwith, agrees to pay. This is the sum which Judge Beckwith in his statement admitted

Fight with a Hippopotamus. A tragical incident occurred not long after the establishment of the camp. There was an old blind shelk who frequently crossed the river to visit the new-comers. One day he was returning with his son, when the cance was charged by an angry hippopotamus. Seizing the frail bark at the end where the shelk was sitting, the mouster crunched it to fragments between his penderous jaws, and so crushed and lacerated the poor old man that, although rescued by his comrades, who hastened to his assistance, he died during the night. The hippopotamuses were often the night. The hippopotamuses were often the source of great annoyance, and sometimes of danger, to the expedition. One beautiful meonght night, when the flotilla was quietly at anchor a lake close to the White Nile, one of these in a lake close to the White Nile, one of the monsters made a most determined attack upo the dishbeeah belonging to Sir Samuel. The vessel was close to a mud-bank covered with hig grass, and about 30 yards astern of her was shallow part of the lake, about 3 feet deep. ight boat of zine was full of strips of lappo otamus flesh, and the dingy was fastened along potamus flesh, and the dingy was fastened alongside. Every one was soundly aleeping, when, eave
Sir Samuel, "I was suddenly awakened by a
tremendous splashing close to the dialabeah,
accompanied by the hoarse wild snorting of a
furious hippopotamus. I jumpedup, and immediately perceived a hippo, which was apparently
about to attack the vessel. . My servant,
Suleiman, was sleeping next to the cabin door.

MILWAUKEE.

The Law Library—Steported Gold Discoveries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Dec. 20.—It has transpired, elthough the only Sunday paper in the city had no intimation of the fact, that the stockholders of the Law Library Association, at a meeting held in United States Commissioner Bloodgood's room Saturday evening, decided to continue the existence of the Association. This action was

been expressed throughout the State at the threatened action of a few members who have large libraries of their own, lawyers coming frequently to Milwaukee from every part of Wisconam to consult this library, the only other public law library being at the Capital, and that very incomplete. The Chairman of the Association, J. W. Cary, Esq., made a report, showing the Library to be worth over \$7,000; that sixteen new members, representing \$1,600 in fees, have joined since last meeting; that more that \$2,500 can be collected for immediate use when required; that new and commodous rooms have been negotiated for, and can be obtained free of rent, and strongly urging that the Association be not abandoned. Finally, this report was accepted, 18 to 5, and Judge Dixon, and Messers, A. A. L. Smith and J. G. Flanders were appointed a Committee to obtain suitable rooms, and the meeting adjourned.

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An Incident of Travel. Eric (Pa.) Correspondence of the New York World.
On the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, near
Cameron, Saturday, James S. Farrell, who die
not have a tiese, refused to pay fare. The
conductor stopped the train and put him off. He conductor stopped the train and put him off. He general idea is that the men have selected some of the best specimens they could find, with a view to a land-selling operation, and that they are now in Chicago trying to make money out of the speculation. Prof. Lapham, State Geologies, has frequently received reports of gold quartz being discovered, but the region in question has never yet been aurveyed, although it will be probably next spring.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

LOCAL.

The war of the Good Samaritans was brought to a head Saturday by the arrect of Mrs. Wheel-

BIRTHS.

SKERRITT-In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of BROWN-To the wife of Policeman A. J. Brown, 200 South Clinton-st., a pair of healthy bays.

NICOL-The funeral of the late John Nicol will take acc to-day (Monday) at 2 p. m., from residence, 321 Port. iand-av. CHAPIN—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. W. Kimball, 48 South Ann-st., Mrs. Lydia T. Chapin, Aged 35 pears, mother of A. and R. Chapin, Suneral time day, from the above number, at 11:30 a. m. Friends of the families are invited to attend.

LY Boston papers please copy. HAWLEY-Sunday, Dec. 20, Mattie L. Cray, youngest daughter of J. K. and Mary E. Hawley.

Notice of toneral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter. For Whitehall and Ft. Edward (N. Y.) papers please

SPECIAL NOTICES. Centaur Liniments allay pain, berns, and will cure the berns, and will cure spayin, and any flesh, bone or muscle salment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles 51.

20 YEARS

Afflicted with CATARRH and Loss of Smell, cured by a remedy found at last. Hundreds have been cured by it-many of years' standing. I now offer it to the thousands of sufferers by the name of TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CA-TARRH CURE.

Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.,

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor. Sold by all Wholecale and Retail Druggists.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY WEEK. TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Great Dry Goods Sale.

A Bankrupt Stock of 400 lofs Miscellaneous Goods, cousisting of Clothing, Dress Goods, Hats and Cans, Notious, Hostery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Also Special Sais of Fine Custom Clothing, Fine Overcoats, Fine Dress and Street Coats and Suits, Cassimere and Worsted Pante, Coats, Vests, Pilot Sacks, etc.

Escaviful line Linens, Hdkirs, Bosome, Towels, Naphirs, etc., Also Motto and Initial Hdkirs, Lines Sets, Collars and Cuffs, etc., for Holday Citis.

Collars and Cuffs, etc., for Holday Citis.

Concentration of Control of Control

Wednesday, Dec. 23,

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c. SOO Cases prime, well-assorted goods, in Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. Sale at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO...

On Thursday, Dec. 24, at 9;30 o'c'k, Household Furniture.

18 Parlor Suits of Every Style. 16 Marble and Wood Top Chamber 150 Walnut Bedsteads. thle and Wood Top Tables.

63 What-No's.
125 Wainst Casirs and Rockers.
45 Wainst Extension Tables, 6, 8, and 10 feet.
75 Wainst Washstand Bureaus.
75 Wainst Washstand Bureaus.
Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Parlor and Office Dasks, Show-Cases, Carpots, Mirrors, Fair and Husk Mattressess, 6c.
680. P. GORR & CO., Auctioneges. By WM. F. HODGES & CO. WE SHALL SELL ON TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10 a.m.,

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FINE RESIDENCE At ear Warercours, 633 West Lakest, consisting of Par low, Dining, and Sitting-Room, Maroie-top Chamber Sit and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Glaswace Cutlery, cic. Also one splendid Revolving Desk, cos \$35, and must be rold. Sale positive and without reserve WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioners. Ro. 638 West Lake-st.

Also on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings At 7 o'clock, a large assortment of CARPETS, STOVES, AND FURNITURE Of all descriptions. Must be sold. HODGES & CO., Auctioneors, 633 West Lake-st.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. THE FURNITURE

Of private dwelling, No. 1481 Frairie-av., near Thirty second-st., on TUE-DAY, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of Parior, Chamber. Dining-room. and Kitchen Furniture; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Platedware, etc. Also one flue found-corner, Kosewood-case, vary, etc. Also one flue found-corner, Kosewood-case, Scowood-case, a good instrument. All to be sold without reserve. BOOKWELL WILLIAMS & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. LAST AUCTION SALE. Monday Morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock At 180 State-st.

CLOSING OUT EVERY ARTICLE OF FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Also, 5a SILK UMBRELLAS, just received, and a spleadid Green Band China Dinner Set.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Audignmen

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION. Fine Oil Paintings and Chronos AT CUE STORES, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock A large and eleg OIL PAINTINGS Which will positively be seld to the highest bidds whole catalogue must be seld. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, at 10 O'CLOCK

A very fine collection of CEECMOS, All mounted in claborate frames. This exhibition of OP Paintings and Chromos, smiable for Holday Gifa, as be bought at your own price.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioners. By SMITH & HARRISON.

On Monday, Dec. 21 AT 10, 2 AND 7:30 O'CLOCK. Pawnbroker's Sale

OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &C.

At 81 Madison-st., OPPOSITE M'VICKER'S THEATRE We shall close at poremptory sale, for as-count of A. GOLDSMID, the entire balance of Unredeemed Piedges, consisting of Ele-gant Diamond Rings, Studs, Ear-Drops, La-dies' and Gents' Gold Watches, large lot Sil-ver Watches, Rings, Furs, Revolvers, Solid Silver Ware in great variety, Plated Ware of every kind, &c., &c. of every kind, &c., &c.

This sale offers special inducements HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Sale without reserve, for cash.
SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 Madison-st., Opposite McVicker's Theatre GREAT BOOK AUCTION

IMPORTANT SALE \$35,000 WORTH IMPORTED ENGLISH BOOKS!

Pirect from the great Publishing Houses of LONDON EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN, Comprising

Illustrated Galleries of Art,
Audubon's Birds of America,
Sulsby's Birds of Europe (cost 2105),
Merrick's Ancient Armors.

ALL THE STANDARD AUTHORS, bound to fine ull tree calf, morocco and half calf bladings, making thogether one of the timest collections of Books ever sale The sale will commence or Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre,
And will continue each morning, afternoon and evening
at 10, 2, and 7 o'clock, until all are sold.
MR. SHAW will conduct the sale. Sale without reserve. SMITH & HARRISON, Anctioneers,
81 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre. Tuesday Morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Chattel Mortgage Sale

AT AUCTION, ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE Grand Central Hotel,

Splendid Pianos, Rich and Elegant Parlor and Chambes
Suits, Dining-Room Furniture, White Hair Mattresses,
Beds, Bedding, Table and Bed Linen, Crockery, Glass
and China Ware, Silver-Piated Ware, Fine Table Cutler;
Kitchen and Office Furniture, Stoves, Rangos, &c., de.
A large reserve of Silver-Piated and Glass and Bar
Ware, bought for the Hotol, but never used, all the fined
quality, and will be sold in lots to suit.
REMEMBER—Contents of 220 ROOMS, costing swi
\$50,000, which must be sold without limit or reserve.
Sale commences in the Parlors at 10 o'clock TUESDAT
MORNING.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers. By LEONARD & CO., Washington-st. (opposite Field, Leiter & Co.)

FINAL SALE VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS Chromos and Steel Engravings, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, AND EVENING AT 5, AT STORE 169 STATE-ST. Under Palmer House. Positive Sale. No Reserve. LEONARD & CO., Auctioneen

Ladies' and Gents FURS! On TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock,

36 East Washington st., a large assortment of Costly and Medium Furs for Ladies and Gents, comprising in all about 200 lots. To be sold without reserve.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers. Japanese Goods.

Clasing Sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at 36 t which time we shall sell every lot without reserve it less invoices. Goods now on exhibition, and person referring can purchase at private sale up to time of suc-tion. LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

Blank Books, MEMORANDUMS, ETC. On WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3! East Washington-st.,

An invoice of about 1,506 Blank Bocks and assortment of Pocket and other Momontan uns. To be sold in lot it that the first invoice to be closed without reasons. NEW AND SECOND-HAND Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

AT NO. 30 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., Prade sales of Boots and Shoes at Auction every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, at 91-20 closs. J.S. P. McNAMARA & Co., Auctionsers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF DOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 22, at

9 1-2 o'clock. Also, 100 Lots, Bankrupt Sale. JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., Anctioneers,

VOLUME 28.

DIAMONDS.

CAMEOS, CORALS, ONYXES, PEARLS, FRENCH CLOCKS. GOLD CANES, OPERA GLASSES.

Largest Stock of Dia GILES, BR 266 & 26

LIVERPOOL &

Cash Capital and As

Assets in the United UNLIMITED LIABIL Losses Paid in the Ur Losses Paid in Chicag

No Sixty-Day clause in Policies, and This Company is writing on first-cis Chicago Office, Orienta WILLIA GENERAL A

SILVER AND PLATED WAR

Silver Bridal Gift

The Gorham Compar No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y.

Rich Bridal Gifts---Testimonial Pieces---By Silver --- Forks and Spoons --- Services ! Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity Those desirons of obtaining a ticles of Solid bearing the Gorbam Sterling Stamp (Lion, Ancho the letter G., which is a positive guarantee of may do so through the leading Jewelers of this cit. Serms as favorable as if obtained from the Gorbam

FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES

And Gentlemen in search of Hol Presents will find the large Presents will find the largest most elegant variety of the fol-ing goods, viz.: Silk Pocket Ho and Mufflers, of the rarest Fr and English designs; Linen Cam and English designs; Linen Cam Hemstitched, and Embroid Initial Hdkfs., from medium to f imported; Silk Neckwear, in q tity, variety and attractiveness or approached by any house; D and other popular makes of Glo lined and unlined; Gold Bo Studs, of richest patterns; Silk brellas, of best manufacture. A prices not equaled, at

prices not equaled, at

67 & 69 Washington FURS. AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY D.

SEAL SACQUES SEAL FURS, MINK FURS, ERMINE FURS LYNX FURS,

CHILDREN'S FUR At Manufacturers' Prices Thirty Days, at EDDY.

HARVEY & CARTER 239 & 241 Madison-st Buy a Useful Christmas Pres

A NEW AND ELEGANT SET FURS CREAT BARGAINS in Fine Goods, purchase sakrupt Sale of a First-Class New York Re No. 545 Michigan-av. GENUINE MINK MUFF & COLLAI MINK, SEAL, LYNX, MARTEN,

MINK, SEAL, LYNX, MARTEN, \$10 a Set.
\$10 a Set.
HANDSOME MINK MUFF WITH LAROR BOA, only \$20 a Set.
LEGANT \$60 SEALSKIN MUFF EOA, only \$25 a Set.
HEW AND STYLISH FRENCH
SACQUE, only \$25.
LITRA QUALITY FOUR STRIPE I MUFF AND BOA, only \$25 a Set.
LYCEPINGLY CHOICE MINK
VERY CHEAP.

TAIL WATTAINED THE SACGUES, 545 MICHIGAN, 54

STATIONERY, &c. AT RETAI FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fancy Stationery, of all ki CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE &